

NEW YORK SCHOOL JOURNAL



Vol. III.—No. 69. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872. Price Five Cents.

OUR BETTER MOMENTS.

To every man, though rich or poor,
Whoever be his lot in life,
Be his possessions less or more,
Be his a course of peace or strife,
Though reared in squalor, filth and woe,
Though stained with crime and guilt and wrong,
Though sunk in degradation low,
Though bound in chains of sorrow and strong,
Yet oftentimes there comes an hour—
Though seemingly to him most strange—
When were it in his single power
Worlds would he give his life to change.
An hour of penitence and prayer,
An hour of sorrow, pain and grief;
When his burden seems too hard to bear,
And naught can give his soul relief.
To ever thus with all mankind,
We speak a word in anguished tone,
We strike a blow in fury blind,
And joy and peace are from us flown.
And then through coming days and years,
Where'er in duty's path we're led,
We're tortured with relentless fears,
And tears of bitter anguish shed.
We'd all our rich possessions give
To have the injury undone;
And day by day we'd better live,
And wickedness and vice would shun.
If the wishes of our better hours,
Might mold each word, and deed, and thought,
Our path would be strewn with flowers,
Our sorrowing moments few and short.
We'd live a life serene and bright,
On virtue's side our lot be cast;
We'd stand up nobly for the right,
We'd gain a jeweled crown at last.

—W. L.

HEALTH OF OUR SCHOOLS.

SOME STRAY THOUGHTS ON PRACTICAL POINTS.—BY R. J. O'SULLIVAN, M. D.

The epidemic of small-pox, which has existed for many months, calls for some passing reflections as to its continuance. The efforts that have been made to exterminate it by school and house vaccination have, no doubt, been effectual in limiting the ravages of this dreadful malady as it has existed in Philadelphia and other cities. The Board of Health has evinced commendable zeal in its efforts to arrest the progress of the disease, yet there have existed to a certain extent circumstances beyond their control, which have largely contributed to its continuance. First among the causes we may mention the changeable condition of the weather (for a low and varied temperature has been predominant during the winter and spring months). This is evidenced by a general prevalence of catarrhal affections, which have filled our dispensaries and hospitals to greater extent than has been known for some years past. Another predisposing element is the indispotion of a portion of our population to believe in the efficacy of vaccination. This, together with the filthy condition of our streets and the ill-ventilated and overcrowded condition of some of the tenement houses, has materially aided in inducing these results. The vaccinations in our schools have not been as thorough and extensive as could be desired; yet it is gratifying to state that not a child successfully vaccinated has, so far as reported, contracted the disease. This I attribute in a great measure to the excellent quality of the virus used and the care taken in its preparation. The plan I proposed last year was to examine each vaccination on the third day, or as near that as possible, and re-vaccinate if necessary.

This would determine accurately those who were protected, and by giving a certificate of vaccination much future trouble and anxiety would be avoided. My intention was to have gone through the schools and to have completed the vaccination in this manner, thereby obviating the necessity of frequent examinations or interruption of the classes, as they would be liable to at any return of the epidemic; for some years then an examination would not be necessary, as the pupil could present the card, giving evidence of protection. This would also serve the same purpose if the child be transferred to another school. A thorough vaccination, such as this I have alluded to, is of very great importance, as we cannot consider our children safe until it is accomplished. We were prevented from pursuing this course, owing to circumstances beyond our control. There is another disease which has caused in the minds of many persons much anxiety, viz., cerebro-spinal meningitis, or, as it is commonly known, spotted fever. There have been several cases of this disease reported lately, and though the deaths have not been at all numerous in proportion to the cases, yet the suddenness of the attack, the severe constitutional symptoms developed, the organs involved, and the rapidity with which death at times ensues, is calculated to cause grave apprehensions lest an epi-

demic might occur. This disease is of a peculiar type; the spine and the coverings of the brain are the parts especially involved. The best medical authorities have decided that the disease is not contagious, and the records of the department of vital statistics of this city fully sustain this view. There need, therefore, be no apprehensions felt that the children attending our schools, residing in the houses where the disease might be, will carry the infection with them, as in the case of small-pox, scarlet fever, etc. The precautions necessary in the latter cases are not here required. I allude to the subject here as in some of the departments some of the children were discontinued on this account. A word in reference to the gallery classes. It is a well-known fact that in certain portions of the city, especially the east side, primary schools have a large attendance. A peculiarity of a certain portion of the population is to send their children to school at an age but little beyond infancy, hence it is that the gallery classes are necessarily crowded, and the ventilation such—especially in warm weather—as to be deleterious to the health of both the little ones and the teachers. As those gallery classes are the nurseries or planting grounds, so to speak, of our system of education, I need scarcely add that the greatest care is necessary, not alone for their mental but also for their physical development; for the children are just at the age when the brain and nervous system manifest their greatest activity, requiring attention as to their health of the utmost importance to their future well-being. Without attempting to enter into any details I will content myself with making a single suggestion. We are likely to have from now until vacation unusually warm weather, which is a natural reaction from what we have lately experienced. It is to be hoped that the directions given last year by the Board in regard to frequent recess being given the lower classes during the warm weather (the beneficial results of which were so obvious) will be attended to, for in my humble opinion where so much is to be considered in sanitary measures connected with the schools the aim should be to attend to the most pressing practical matters, such as those within our reach, leaving the purely theoretical to scientific theorists to discuss, as it is not unfrequently happens that these fine-spun theories accomplish but little in needed sanitary reform in its general sense.

Among the many excellent measures introduced by the present Board of Education, which must redound to their credit, not the least is their having been the first to take the initiatory steps for properly caring for the physical wants of the children confided to their care. Allow me, Mr. Editor, in this connection, to make a few concluding remarks. That the children of this generation will be the men and women of the next is a truism, and yet it needs often to be repeated. All the hopes of the near future are centered in the children who now attend our schools; the stability of our institutions, the development of their best features, the correction of their defects, will be intrusted to those who to-day are but children. In a word, all the interests of the race of freedom, morality, enlightenment, happiness, will be in their hands; and it is essential that there be laid, during the years of their school training, the deep and stable foundation of every virtue, of enlightened understanding and of physical vigor. I propose to confine my remarks strictly to the point last mentioned.

The health of the pupils in the public schools, their practical well-being and physical development, cannot be neglected without serious detriment to the coming generation, not alone in their physical constitution, but also in their intellectual and moral nature. Doubtless these three elements may and do occur separately one from another. Thus you will find one who is a giant for strength of muscle, but whose understanding is infantile; as you may find a subtle intelligence quite divorced from moral sense, or exquisite moral perceptions and appreciations associated with extreme feebleness of muscular fibre. Now, no matter how numerous such cases of one-sided development may be, I will even say, no matter if these elements were invariably found separated from one another, so that acute understanding were never to be found with either vigor of body or correctness of moral sense, or either of them with the other with the former, still it would stand unquestionably true that the perfect man, the human being as he ought

to be, must possess all three in equipoise. A sane mind in a sound body goes far toward showing what a cultured man ought to be. Indeed, it may be doubted if perfect mental and moral sanity are consistent with a body whose functions are disordered by disease, for so close is the connection between the vital organs of the body, the brain preeminently, and the immaterial soul, that the latter, the emotions, the faculties of the latter are in a great measure determined by the former. It is not my province to discuss the question of the moral or intellectual training given in the schools; but, in the light of the considerations advanced above, I have a few suggestions to offer as to the physical well-being of the pupil. And first I will say that the ignorance which prevails even among people of liberal education as to the most elementary facts and principles of physiology and hygiene is astounding. People who could describe more or less accurately the system of the stars or the various classes of planets, or who are familiar with many literatures, know as little about the system of their own bodies as a child. This ought to be remedied.

But perhaps the best way of applying a remedy is to begin with the child. This course, if adopted, will be likely to stimulate that child, when he is grown up, to inquire and study for himself. The child ought to get a good outline acquaintance with the laws and operations of his own organism, both theoretical and practical. For instance, the action of the lungs in inhalation and exhalation (which is only one for example) might be readily taught to a child of even the tenderest age. From the experiments used in demonstrating this action the child will learn the importance of having plenty pure air to breathe, and pure air is health, health for body and for mind; and the knowledge of the injurious properties of expired air will thus be readily acquired. Let the child learn only so much, and only have a chance to act upon it, and phthisis (consumption) will measurably disappear. What an advantage that would be for the race! How much suffering avoided, how much human sympathy spared irremediable ill of life. Would you have the teachers in our schools all M. D.'s? I fancy I hear somebody ask. I only want them to be qualified to be the guides, philosophers, friends of their pupils. I want them to have a fair acquaintance with the laws of health and the system of the human body. I should wish them to be students as well as teachers, to be educators in the fullest and best sense—developing by theory and by practical measures their pupils' minds, bodies, helping to make them sound mentally and physically. Surely it is not too much to require of an educator that he show capacity to educate. Now education is not merely the indoctrinating of the pupil with grammar, geography, etc.; that is a faulty and pernicious understanding of the term. Nor are we to suppose the State has schools for such a purpose merely. The State establishes schools to train up good citizens, cold-headed, self-poised, sturdy-willed, intelligent, able-bodied, who, when their time comes to exercise the prerogative of citizens in a free State, shall judge in reason, shall control their passions, shall wisely weigh men and measures, shall bear arms in defense of their country and assist in the councils of the nation.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Board of Public Instruction of the City of New York held its regular meeting last Wednesday, President Smyth in the chair and Commissioners Sands, Wood, Fancher, Gross, Lewis, Jenkins and Brennan present. Commissioner Van Vorst was also present during a part of the proceedings. Commissioners Jarvis, Duryea and Ingersoll were the absentees.

THE WARD REPORTS.

The First Ward Trustees ask leave of absence for Miss Cath. W. White, Principal of Female Department, Grammar School No. 20, being "one of our most regular and efficient teachers" during the past thirteen years. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.
The Sixth Ward proposes that Mr. O'Brien, instead of Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 24, be made Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 23, and that Mr. Michael J. Dwyer be made Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 24. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.
The Eighth Ward ask the payment of the salaries of Miss Cook and Miss Scanlon

for their services in their schools. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

They also ask the allowance to Miss Charlotte White, Principal in Grammar School No. 8, and Miss Annie Scofield, Vice-Principal of the same school, the same salary as last year, the attendance falling off but a very small fraction. Referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

They also ask a thorough renovation of Grammar School No. 38, both in the building and furniture. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs and Furniture.

The Ninth Ward sends in the following list of principals who have served faithfully during the years entitling them to the maximum salary:

Mary C. Bromfield.....	G. R. J. P. D., over 20 years.	" 15 "	" 15 "
Mary Oliver.....	" 15 "	" 15 "	" 15 "
M. Louisa Clark.....	" 41, R. D., "	" 20 "	" 20 "
Lizak Cavannah.....	" J. D., "	" 10 "	" 10 "
Suzannah Whitney.....	" F. D., "	" 20 "	" 20 "
Elizabeth E. Mead.....	" P. R. T., "	" 20 "	" 20 "
M. Louisa Boone.....	" 15 "	" 20 "	" 20 "
Jane Walker.....	" 18 "	" 20 "	" 20 "
Mary Waterbury.....	" 24 "	" 20 "	" 20 "

The communication was ordered to be printed in full in the minutes and placed on file.

The Tenth Ward sends a similar communication as to

Sarah A. Banker, of Grammar School No. 7,	" 2 "	" 2 "	" 2 "
Annie Thompson, P. D., "	" 2 "	" 2 "	" 2 "
Caroline Hopkins, "	" 2 "	" 2 "	" 2 "

which took the same course.

The Thirteenth Ward asked leave of absence for James D. Demitt, Principal of Grammar School No. 4. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The Fifteenth Ward present the case of the assistant teachers in Grammar School No. 35, and claim that a construction of the by-laws has been applied to them which is different from previous rulings and peculiarly harsh. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The same ward presents a similar communication to that of the Ninth Ward as to the salaries of Miss Frances A. Pond, Principal in Grammar School No. 10, and Miss Mary E. Purdy, Principal of the Primary Department in Grammar School No. 10. Ordered to be printed in full in the minutes and placed on file.

The same ward asks a new piano for the male department of Grammar School No. 10. Referred to the Committee on Buildings, Repairs and Furniture.

The same ward asks new seats for four class rooms in Grammar School No. 47, and for repairs in Grammar School No. 35. Referred to the same committee.

The Nineteenth Ward ask new boilers for Grammar School No. 27. Referred to the Committee on Course of Studies, Hygienics, &c., and informs the Board of the appointment of Thomas Hogan as janitor of Grammar School No. 59, from June 1. Referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

President SMYTH announced the appointment of Commissioner Jenkins, to fill the vacancies in the various committees caused by Mr. England's resignation.

He also presented his objection to the payment of Mr. Vanduzer's bill for work done for the schools of the Tenth Ward, the amount being larger than allowed by the by-laws to the ward. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Comptrolr Green's communication, that he had deposited to the credit of the Board \$193,700, being—

For balance due for public instruction for the	\$142,700
four months ending April 30, 1872.....	" 40,000
For Normal College Building Fund account.....	10,000
And for Public School Building Fund account.....	10,000
Total.....	\$192,700

—was ordered to be printed in full in the minutes and placed on file.

Mrs. Theresa F. Paton, assistant teacher in the Ward's Island School, asks, and gives good reasons for asking, that she be excused from attendance at the Saturday classes of the Normal College. Referred to the Committee on Normal College, with power.

E. Stephen O. Brien, the Engineer of the Board, presents a report, in which he states that besides the ordinary repairs and cleaning of the heating apparatus and stoves, which last year cost \$7,793.98, new apparatus to a greater or less extent will be required in Grammar School buildings Nos. 3, 41, 4, 27, 32, 44, 50, 53, 26 and 56, which will cost at least \$30,400. Referred to the Committee on Course of Studies, Hygienics, &c.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Commissioner LEWIS, from the Finance Committee, recommended a change in the by-laws as to the time of the attendance of the clerks of the Board, and as it involved a change of the by-laws asked a reference

to that committee of the subject. The matter was accordingly referred.

Commissioner WOOD, from the Committee on Normal College, etc., in pursuance of a request of President Hunter, asked an appropriation of \$150 to be expended for prizes, to be known as the "Prizes of the President of the Board of Public Instruction," to be awarded to the best student in each of the several classes of the Normal College. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Commissioner LEWIS offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That hereafter the reports from the various standing committees be printed in full in the minutes, instead of extracts covering the resolutions, as heretofore." Adopted.

Commissioner WOOD, from the Committee on Normal College, etc., reported bids for the heating apparatus of the new Normal College building ranging from \$38,994.44 to \$45,964, and recommended the acceptance of the bid of S. Farrer & Co. at \$32,408. This report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Teachers, by Commissioner GROSS, recommended that the claim of the Tenth Ward for Miss Mary Combe's salary be denied. Laid over under the rule.

Commissioner GROSS, from the same committee, asked that the case of the salary of the Principal of Grammar School No. 9 be referred to the Committee on By-Laws, and that the Committee on Teachers be discharged from the further consideration of the matter. Adopted.

The Committee on Teachers (Commissioner GROSS chairman) also presented a report in favor of paying Eugene J. Biddle, executor of Louis Kresewitter, \$36.25, for the services of Kresewitter in the schools. Laid over under the rule.

The same committee reported in favor of paying Miss Mary A. Phillips, Assistant Teacher in Grammar School No. 18. Laid over under the rule.

The same committee also recommended the payment of the full salary to John B. Skinner, notwithstanding his temporary suspension. Laid over under the rule.

The same committee recommended the appointment of Hugh P. O'Neill as Principal of the Male Department of Grammar School No. 33, in the Sixth Ward.

Commissioner BRENNAN asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution accompanying this report, and consent being granted Mr. O'Neill was confirmed in his appointment.

Commissioner SANDS, from the Auditing Committee, reported its approval of several small bills, and the Board giving unanimous consent they were immediately passed.

Commissioner SANDS, from the same committee, reported the general condition of the Board's financial standing from November 4 to January 31, 1872:

At the first date they had in bank.....	\$15,537.44
Received from Comptrolr to January 31.....	499,636.46
Total.....	\$515,173.90
There were at the first date wa-	
rrants outstanding.....	\$31,314.64
Still outstanding.....	9,939.97
Paid.....	\$13,134.87
Warrants drawn from November	
4, 1871, to January 31, 1872.....	\$194,831.57
Outstanding.....	7,942.26
Paid.....	\$186,889.31
Total payments.....	\$400,212.00
Leaving balance in bank.....	\$51,492.31

The report was accepted, and on motion of Commissioner SANDS ordered to be printed in full in the minutes and placed on file.

Commissioner LEWIS, from the Finance Committee, reported in favor of paying the bill of Robt. Ennever for gas fixtures made necessary by the transfer of an evening school. Laid over under the rule.

Commissioner GROSS, from the Committee on Studies, Hygienics, &c., reported the necessity of new heating apparatus for Grammar School No. 3, and a resolution authorizing the Trustees of the Ninth Ward to advertise for proposals. Laid over under the rule.

Commissioner GROSS, from the Committee on Teachers, reported favorably on the appointment of William O'Brien as Vice-Principal of the Male Department of Grammar School No. 24.

Commissioner BRENNAN asking unanimous consent, the accompanying resolution was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Commissioner WOOD stating, that in the absence of Commissioner Jarvis, Chairman of the Committee on By-Laws, the duty

fell to him, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That whenever the members of a standing committee have been duly notified to attend any meeting of such committee, the member or members present at 15 minutes past the hour designated for the meeting of the committee shall be deemed as taking a quorum of such committee.

Commissioner Wood stated that he offered this with the full sanction of Commissioner Jarvis. It was sometimes difficult, and especially just now, when the summer was coming on, to obtain a full attendance of any committee. The change proposed was practically just what had been done by the committees, but still he thought the practice should have the sanction of the Board in its by-laws.

The President referred it to the Committee on By-laws.

Commissioner FANCHER presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The new school building in East Fifty-seventh street (Grammar School No. 59) is now nearly completed, and will be ready for the reception of pupils immediately after the summer vacation; and *Whereas*, The lease of the premises in East Fifty-seventh street, where Primary School No. 21 is now located, may be terminated on a notice of thirty days,

Resolved, That the lessor, Mr. S. M. B'ake, be notified that his building will not be required by this Board after the 30th day of June, 1873, at which time the lease will terminate, and that the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward be advised of this action and also authorized and directed to transfer said Primary School No. 21, with all the employees therein, to the said new building, so soon as the Superintendent of Buildings shall declare the same in proper condition for the purpose.

A adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The following reports and resolutions, received and laid over under the rule, were then taken up:

The report of the Finance Committee (printed in our last number), adhering to the view that the rents of school buildings for November and December of last year should be paid by the Board of Audit, and not, as Comptroller Green insists, out of the appropriations for 1873, was accepted.

The following resolutions were adopted: *Resolved*, That the bills of J. Maguire, for labor, etc., rendered in 1871, on Building No. 48, in the Twentieth Ward, amounting to \$103.44, and of M. Casack, for repairs in March last, to the Building No. 24, in the Sixth Ward, amounting to \$53.87, be and the same is hereby approved for payment.

Resolved, That \$90,857 be appropriated for the purpose of erecting a new Model Primary School House on the grounds of the Normal College Building, but no part of said money to be paid until the committee aforesaid shall have duly filed the contracts to be entered into by them for that purpose, together with such security as shall be satisfactory to the Finance Committee, for the faithful performance of said contracts, and against the lien law, nor until said contracts shall have been approved by said committee as to the form thereof, and the amount and time of payment of the installments—the work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of School Buildings and the Committee of Normal College, Evening and Colored Schools, and no payment to be made except upon the certificate of said Superintendent that the work has been done in a satisfactory manner.

Resolved, That \$1,200 be appropriated for the payment of sundry bills incurred for repairs to buildings, furnishing, chairs and furniture, etc., incurred by the Committee on Buildings, Repairs and Furniture; said bills to be paid on the approval of the Committee on Buildings, Repairs and Furniture, and the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs.

Resolved, That \$1,350 be appropriated for the purpose of furnishing eight classrooms in Grammar School House No. 35, in the Fifteenth Ward, but no part of said money to be paid until the trustees of the ward aforesaid shall have duly filed the contract to be entered into by them for that purpose, together with such security as shall be satisfactory to the Finance Committee, for the faithful performance of said contract, and against the lien law, nor until said contract shall have been approved by said committee, as to the form thereof, and the amount and time of payment of the installments—the work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of School Buildings and the school officers of the ward, and no payment to be made except upon the certificate of said Superintendent that the work has been done in a satisfactory manner.

Resolved, That \$9,987 be appropriated for furnishing Grammar School House No. 22, in the Eleventh ward, but no part of said money to be paid until the Trustees of the ward shall have duly filed the contract for that purpose, together with such security as shall be satisfactory to the Finance Committee, for the faithful performance of said contract, and against the lien law, nor until said contract shall have been approved by said committee, as to the form thereof, and the amount and time of payment of the installments—the work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of School Buildings and the school officers of the ward, and no payment to be made except upon the certificate of said Superintendent that the work has been done in a satisfactory manner.

Resolved, That \$8,080 be appropriated for heating Grammar School House No. 22, in the Eleventh Ward, but no part of said money to be paid until the Trustees of the

ward shall have duly filed the contract entered into by them, together with such security as shall be satisfactory to the Finance Committee, for the faithful performance of said contract, and against the lien law, nor until said contract shall have been approved by said committee, as to the form thereof, and the amount and time of payment of the installments—the work to be done under the direction of the Superintendent of School Buildings and the school officers of the ward, and no payment to be made except upon the certificate of said Superintendent that the work has been done in a satisfactory manner.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Sixth Ward be and they hereby are authorized to rehire the premises No. 33 City Hall place, in said ward, for three years from May 1, 1873, for the use of Grammar School No. 23, at an annual rent of \$1,700.

Resolved, That an appropriation of \$373.50 be made in payment of the bill of Christian Uhl, for shoring up fence walls, etc., attached to Primary School No. 26, in the Seventeenth Ward; to be paid on the approval of the Committee on Buildings, Repairs and Furniture and the Superintendent of Buildings.

Commissioner Wood, from the Special Committee on Questions for the Examination of Teachers submitted by the Superintendent, reported that they found in his

report

20	questions in Arithmetic.
20	" " English Grammar.
60	" " Algebra.
60	" " Geometry.
30	" " Astronomy.
40	" " Natural Philosophy.
40	" " Natural History.
20	" " Physiology.
20	" " Geology.
30	" " English Literature.
20	" " Object Teaching.
10	" " Methods of Teaching.

"The committee fail to understand why so great a disproportion should exist in the number of questions in algebra as compared with other and more important subjects. They would respectfully recommend that a series of sixty sentences of about twelve words each be prepared for dictation to the candidates, including in some of these the ordinary scientific terms and proper names. The committee would further suggest that the City Superintendent divide his schedule of questions into groups of not less than five or more than ten questions in any of the first twelve branches of study first named by him for each day of examination, and that the selection be of the same average difficulty. When such selection has been made a sufficient number of the same shall be printed and retained in the possession of the City Superintendent, and at each day's examination he shall place twelve of these printed slips containing questions so picked, before the candidates to be examined on that day, and all candidates examined on the same day shall have presented to them the same printed questions. The committee would further recommend that the City Superintendent dictate to the candidates of each day ten of the sixty sentences which the committee recommend should be prepared by him."

Commissioner Wood, representing that it was very desirable that these groups should be at once arranged by the Superintendent, so that no unnecessary delay be made in the examination of teachers, this resolution was at once adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 15.

You may be somewhat surprised to hear that we are still stumbling upon the threshold of the national school-room, and that the bugbear in our way is the religious difficulty. We have had and continue to have two kinds of schools, and very soon we shall have three. We have the old national schools, established by members of the Church of England, and supplemented by state grants. We have schools established by dissenters, called British schools, originally set up by means of voluntary contributions, but now in some cases assisted by state grants; and very soon we shall have a number of schools built and supported by school boards, out of rates levied in the district where the schools are set up. The first two kinds of schools represent the energy of all the sects in the kingdom; and the act provides that if a religious service is carried on in them, it must be carried on at the beginning or end of school hours, and at a fixed time, which shall be specified on a placard placed on the walls of the school, so that any child may absent itself, if its parents wish, during that time, without sacrificing any of the benefits of the school. In the case of schools supported by grants out of the local rates, hereafter to be known as board schools, the act provides that no church formula or catechism of any particular creed shall be taught in them. The reading of the Bible is not forbidden by the act, but it is held that no teacher is allowed under it to expound either the Bible itself or creeds founded on it, in these schools. The character of these boards is fixed; they are supported wholly by means of rates, and by the children's weekly pence; and the school board will become as much a parish authority as the highway board.

But the character of the other classes of schools is variable. They may range from the strictest Roman Catholics to the broadest dissenters, yet they will all get support from the state according to the quality of the education they give, as shown by the examination of their pupils; the examiners taking no notice of religion; but whereas the board schools may be carried on without a single voluntary contribution, the grant made to these other schools, which are known as denominational schools, can never exceed the total of voluntary contri-

butions and children's pence. If, therefore, a man is anxious to propagate denominational religion in combination with reading, writing and arithmetic, he must loosen his purse-strings; and if any man or body of men, such as the Roman Catholics, insist upon teaching their children dogmatic religion, if they teach them anything else and refuse to teach any child reading and writing unless they at the same time teach him dogmatic religion, they can get no money from the state or the school boards, but must provide all the cost themselves.

This was a kind of happy medium settlement, which will probably work well by-and-by; but at present "the religious difficulty" still stops the way. The school board for London, which takes the lead in these matters, has resolved to compel the attendance of children at school, and most of the boards in considerable towns have adopted the same course. This was done last year, but since then much time has been spent by the London and other boards in considering "the religious difficulty." They found it too much for them. They wanted to lay down certain rules to guide teachers in regard to religion; but after a time it dawned upon them that the best course would be to build schools and begin their work, so "the religious difficulty" in the abstract was shelved for a time. But it has revived in a new shape. There is a committee now sitting, to determine what books shall be used in board schools. The spelling-books, table-books, and grammars were easily decided on, but when they came to history a terrible difficulty arose. What character were they to give to Queen Mary and her bishops? How was Queen Elizabeth to be described, and what was to be done with James the First and Guy Fawkes? All these are weighty matters, which were greatly exaggerated when the question turned upon reading books, because these compilations from standard authors sometimes contain awkward references to the Prince of Orange.

The same difficulty, in a more tangible form, exists in the case of the higher class education in Ireland. There the University of Dublin is in the hands of the Episcopalians, although the church is now disestablished. The Roman Catholics are jealous of this, and are anxious to be placed on the same footing. They deny that they want to divide the endowments of the University with the Episcopalians; they seek for an enjoyment of their own, or would even be satisfied with a royal charter, authorizing them to grant degrees. Of course they could establish a university to-morrow if they liked, exclusively Roman Catholic in its lectures, examiners and governing body; but their degrees would not be highly esteemed unless they had the genuine stamp of authority conferred by the possession of a royal charter. The authorities of the Dublin University, conscious that their position as an exclusively Episcopal body in possession of rich endowments cannot be maintained, have agreed to reform themselves, and admit to their governing body members of all sects without distinction. I heard the other day from a distinguished member of the University and a member of Parliament, that a Moravian would probably be the next member elected to the governing body if their scheme were adopted, unless a Roman Catholic gained the day. Surely that should be sufficiently liberal. The scheme broadly described will not only admit men of all creeds to the governing body, but proposes to make it the chief and indeed only authority for the granting of degrees in Ireland. Trinity College, which is now part and parcel of the University, would be separated from it, and become as distinct a foundation as the Roman Catholic college of Maynooth, or the Queen's college, commonly known as the godless colleges, set up in different parts of the country, for educating all those who choose to attend them, no matter what their views upon religion may be. Under this scheme any sect may set up its own college in Dublin or elsewhere, and educate its own youth in its own way, and thereafter send its students up to a central examining University, to try their strength with the students of colleges endowed by other denominations. When the scheme was under discussion in the House of Commons the other day, it was found that those only objected to it who are generally accredited with a strong bias in favor of a particular creed. The government is not very decided on the subject; properly speaking, they should support such a scheme with all their strength, inasmuch as it would do for Ireland exactly what they as a government have done for England in the matter of Oxford and Cambridge, if not a little more. But unfortunately, those members who came from Ireland to support the present government, are chiefly Roman Catholics, and the government will not do what it thinks best for fear of offending them. Consequently Mr. Gladstone argued against the measure to please the Roman Catholics, and voted for the measure to please his party. The bill has been so far successful, and will be under discussion again shortly.—*Correspondence N. Y. Christian Weekly.*

THE RING FINGER.

Much ingenuity has been expended in the endeavor to discover on which hand, and on which finger, the wedding ring was placed. The Jews have a tradition that Mary, when she espoused Joseph, received the ring on her middle finger; hence no Jewish woman wears her bridal ring there, but always on her forefinger. St. Ambrose, in one of his sermons, calls the third finger the finger for the ring. Macrobius gives the nursery-names of the fingers in the times of the Romans; the third finger is called *annularis*, the low Norman name for the same finger is "John of the seals."

In the ancient ritual of marriage among the English Papists, the ring was placed on the end of the left thumb with the words, "In the name of the Father;" then on the forefinger with the words, "and of the Son;" then on the middle finger, "and with the Holy Ghost;" finally on the third, the ring finger, with the closing word, "Amen." The ancient Greeks used this finger also, because they believed a nerve to run directly from this finger to the heart; Lennius says it is not a nerve, but an artery; others that it is not an artery, but a vein; and modern science shows that there is nothing of the kind in existence.

The right hand is the hand of power; hence the wife wears the ring on the left hand. The third finger is the only recognized ring-finger; all who wear rings officially wear them on that finger; though it is true that the statues of the gods had their signets on their forefinger, both in Greece and in Italy. This was on the right hand; but from convenience and long established custom, the left hand is now generally considered the ring hand, and the least finger on that hand holds the ring. Lennius says the same finger was called *Medicus*, for, "on account of the virtue it derives from the heart, the old physicians would mingle medicaments and potions with this finger, because no venom can stick upon the very outmost parts of it but it will offend a man, and communicate itself to his heart." Some married women are so superstitiously rigid in their notion respecting the wedding-ring, that they will never, even for a moment, take it off their finger; extending, it would seem, the expression, "till death do us part," even to this golden pledge of matrimony.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Lowell, Mass., has opened a free public drawing school.

The Arkansas State Industrial University has 50 students.

Four-fifths of the 10,000 teachers in Massachusetts are women.

The trustees of Cornell University have voted to admit women.

The enrollment of the Chicago public schools in March amounted to 29,744.

According to the last catalogue, there are 905 students in all the departments at Yale.

The Illinois Industrial University has some 650 acres of land for a farm, horticultural grounds, etc.

Howard University at Washington recently graduated 13 law students, all colored, one a young lady.

All of the States entitled to agricultural college land scrip have received the same, except Arkansas and Florida.

The building of the new Theological Hall at Oberlin, Ohio, will soon be commenced. The edifice will cost \$25,000.

Ruskin has presented \$25,000 to the University of Oxford to endow a Master-ship of Drawing in the Taylor galleries.

New Jersey raised by local taxation, last year, for school purposes, \$2,375,000, which was an average of \$14 a pupil actually attending school.

The Michigan State University at Ann Arbor has 57 professors and teachers, and 1,207 students—509 in the literary, 350 in the medical, and 348 in the law department.

Waltham, Mass., has upward of 1,500 children in its public schools, and 1,800 persons who take books from its public library. Thirty-eight teachers are employed in the schools.

In New Haven, Conn., the salary of the Principal of the High School has been raised to \$5,000; of the Principals of the Grammar Schools, to \$2,200; and of teachers in other grades proportionately.

Sir William E. Logan, of Montreal, has supplemented with \$15,000 the sum of \$2,000, contributed last year by him and his brother, toward the endowment of the chair of geology in McGill University.

Students to the number of 83 graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan on March 27, 6 of the graduates being ladies. There were 143 graduates from the law department, one being a lady.

The Yale Courant shows that the average expense of each member of the Class of 1870, at Yale, was \$1,066 per year. The average expense of the class for 1871 was \$1,003. The extremes in yearly expenses were \$250 and \$2,500.

There are over 650,000 scholars in attendance at the public schools in Illinois. Teachers number over 20,000. Schoolhouses, log, frame, brick and stone, 10,773. Expenditures for school purposes for the past year nearly \$7,000,000.

There were 1,501 public school houses in New Jersey in 1871. The number of teachers employed were 951 males, at an average of \$57.34 per month, and 1,979 females, at \$32.43 per month. The total amount raised for public schools during the year was \$2,313,549.68, of which \$597,400.20 was for building purposes.

The Kansas Agricultural College has 30 students who work upon the farm, besides 30 young men and women who are studying horticulture, and who work in the nursery. They have 2,000 trees in orchard and 40,000 in the nursery. The farm superintendent is a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College.

A school-house in Copenhagen, Denmark, is furnished for 1,000 children; a session is held in the morning, 1,000 attending; in the afternoon a second 1,000 attending, both schools being under the same general management. The system secures a happy union of bodily and men-

tal exercise, the scholars working half the day.

The average length of time public schools are taught in Michigan is seven months in the year. The seating capacity of the school-houses of the State is estimated at 374,780. The total value of school-houses in the State is \$7,155,995, and the average cost of tuition per month per child is 56 cents. Teacher's wages last year averaged: men, \$49.92 per month; women, \$37.21.

From the reports of the State Superintendents of Schools for the year 1869-70, omitting seven of the Southern States which make no reports, we find about 10,500,000 persons classed as "school population." Of these about 6,700,000 are registered in the public schools. If to this number we add 500,000 for those who attend private schools, we still have left 3,300,000 reported as not attending long enough to have their names registered.

The Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College, at Reading, Me., the oldest of Methodist literary institutions, owns about 300 acres of land, and has three large buildings, one of which has just been completed—a magnificent edifice. The institution has had since its commencement 18,000 students—each, on an average, remaining two years or more; 600 of the students have become clergymen, and 350 wives of clergymen.

Coldwater has been decided upon as the location of the new Michigan State Public School, for which \$70,000 has been appropriated.

From the annual report of the Hon. H. R. Pease, Superintendent of Public Education for the State of Mississippi, for the year ending December 31, 1871, we present the following facts: There are 3,450 public schools, with 8,000 teachers; 100 graded schools, 80 high schools, 60 evening schools, 2 normal schools and 2 universities. There are 804,703 youth of legal school age, 117,000 enrolled scholars in the public schools, with 90,000 average attendance. There are 100 students under tuition at the normal schools. There are 480 private schools in the State, with 7,050 pupils. There have been since the beginning of the present system about 600 school-houses built. The common school fund regarded as available is \$1,950,000.

Short Stories for Little Folks.

WASHINGTON'S DOG.

Washington once gave his favorite dog a sorriest sight from which the animal never recovered. He was out hunting in the Virginia forests, accompanied by his favorite hound, Governor. A heavy storm of rain and mist coming up, he lost his way, his powder was rendered useless, and, to add to the perils and inconvenience of his situation, he found that he had not his pocket compass with him. In this sorry plight he wandered in circles, as people do who are lost in the bush; wet, hungry, for he had no food save wild berries.

He was almost exhausted, when a happy thought occurred to him. Tying his pocket-flask and his powder-flask to his dog's tail, he fastened his long sash around the animal's neck, holding one end in his hand. Then he gave the animal a tremendous kick.

The animal was so completely surprised at this treatment that he stood, for a moment, paralyzed; then, wheeling about, he struck a bee line for home. It is a curious but undoubted fact that any sudden alarm or attack will quicken a dog's perceptive faculties, render more subtle his scent and powerful his memory, and induce him, like Marco Bozzaris, to strike for his home.

So the dog fled and Washington followed desperately, over stumps, through bogs, into briars, until, finally, the sash gave way. With one tremendous yell Washington scoured still further the frantic animal; the terrible banging and clattering of the flasks at his heels added to his speed, and in a moment he was out of sight.

After a hearty laugh at the incident, Washington leisurely marched in the direction the dog had taken. It was easy to do so by observing the mossy side of the trees, the direction of the longer branches and other signs with which an experienced hunter is acquainted. It was not long, therefore, before he reached a clearing and was once more in safety. But, he adds, the dog, once faithfully attached to him, could not to the day of his death endure his voice without relapsing into an agony of terror.—*Youth's Companion.*

During the trial of a case, a pause occurred, during which the judge, counsel and client indulged in nonsense appropriate to the occasion. At last one of the suitors propounded the following conundrum: "Why does a lawyer enter on, continue in, and at last abandon his profession?" No one could give a reasonable reason for all this, except the judge, who said he entered on the legal profession with an enthusiastic desire to force justice on all sides; continued in it to make a fortune, and finally abandoned it in disgust. This was voted good, but it was not an answer to the conundrum; and the suitor being called upon, said that the reason a lawyer enters upon his profession is, that he may "get on;" that he continues in it to get honor, and finally abandons it to get honest.

During the conference at Worcester, the following dialogue was heard between two newsmen: "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being all here together?" "Wh," answered Jim, scornfully, "they always meet once a year to exchange sermons with each other."

The Library.

ELEMENTARY DRAWING-BOOK: A Progressive Course of Practical Exercises adapted to Schools and Home Instruction. By John G. Chapman, N. A. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago. Price \$1.50.

This is not only a progressive course of practical exercises, but it is also a textbook full of valuable suggestions to the teacher as well as to the pupil. The studies are admirably drawn and well printed, and include a number of masterly sketches.

DER KINDERGARTEN IN AMERIKA: Origin, Character, Significance and Educational Means of Froebel's System, and its Adaptation to American Conditions. New York: E. Steiger, 22 and 24 Frankfort street.

The subject of *Kindergarten*, or children's schools conducted on the plan of the German schools for little children, is daily growing in importance, and the attention of educators is more and more called to it by reason of the increasing necessity for a system of primary education that shall develop the mind of the pupil without ruining his body. The little pamphlet before us sets forth clearly the principles of Friedrich Froebel, the celebrated German reformer, and should be read by every teacher and parent. It is printed in German, and furnished gratis to all who apply for it. We hope that Mr. Steiger will have a good English translation of the book prepared, so that the thousands who are interested in educational improvements, but are unfortunately unable to read German, may have an opportunity to study Froebel's system in a language that they understand.

THE NATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIA: A Compendium of Universal Information brought down to the year 1872; with the pronunciation of every term and proper name. By L. Colange, LL.D., Editor of *Zell's Popular Encyclopedia*. N. Y. York: National Encyclopedia Publishing Company.

Dr. Colange's Encyclopedia is published in numbers at fifty cents each. No. 4, now out, takes us through the letter C, from Charleston to Conversion, and furnishes concise definitions of words, accurate histories of places, and full and clear explanations of technical terms. The Encyclopedia will be completed in eighteen numbers.

THE COMPREHENSIVE SPEAKER. By Henry T. Coates. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 822 Chestnut street.

The title does no more than justice to one of the very best compilations of pieces for use in schools we have ever seen. The selections are numerous, and from the writings of about 350 different authors. The book will be well received.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The *Indiana Student*, published and edited by the students of the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, is now in its fourth volume.

The *American Newspaper Reporter*, published by Rowell, contains a life-like portrait of Horace Greeley, whom it calls "Our Journalist President—Cincinnatus."

The *Monthly Visitor*, Norfolk, Va., is one of our best exchanges. In the May number, just received, we find an instructive essay on "The English Infinitive," a readable poem on "Duty," by Dr. Perkins, of Newport, N. C.; short contributions from Paul H. Haynes; "The Case of Julius Caesar Medically Considered," a humorous poem of some merit, and other articles more or less worthy of notice. "English Grammar as it is" is a weak argument against the use of the "Passive Voice." It is much like burlesquing a broad farce to waste time in criticizing the vagaries of the grammar-makers; but when the critic does undertake the useless labor he should come to his work with clear head.

The author of the article just mentioned holds that the statement, "the Passive Voice represents the subject as acted upon; and in the Passive Voice the subject becomes the object," "plainly contradicts all that is said of the so-called nominative and objective cases in the active voice; for we are informed that the nominative case (subject) is the agent, actor, or doer, and the objective case (object) is that on which the act terminates."

There is no contradiction here; but there is confusion in the mind of the writer quoted from. In the sentence, "John struck William," "John" is the grammatical subject and "William" is the object. "John" is the name of the actor; "William" is the name of the object. In the passive form, "William was struck by John," "William" is the grammatical subject, although William, the boy, is the object of John's violent action. In brief, the name of the boy is the subject of the verb, the boy himself is the object of the action expressed by the verb.

The attempt this writer makes to prove that the passive verb has no present tense is simply absurd.

The *Visitor* is publishing a serial called "The Poor Student," which is unworthy of a place in so excellent a journal.

The Editor's "Letter Box" is a valuable feature in the *Visitor*.

measures, and advocating its adoption in our country. The editor administers a well-deserved scouring to Chaplain Cudworth, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, for his recent attempt to bring the Lord over to his side in a political question, and has a pleasant word for his contemporaries of the educational press.

The *College Courier*, published by Chatfield & Co., New Haven, Conn., is an able conductor of weekly journal "devoted to the interests of colleges, universities and the higher education." The *Courier* is never dull, is always independent, and deserves the hearty support of all who feel an interest in the intellectual welfare of American youth.

In the *Western*, an educational review published at St. Louis, Thomas Davidson is giving lessons in Anglo-Saxon.

The *De La Salle Monthly* has added a supplement to its regular issue, which contains puzzles and mathematical, geographical and grammatical questions for the benefit of the young folks.

The *National Business Index* is a "Monthly Encyclopedia of Business Knowledge for the People." It is published at Chicago, at the low price of 50 cents a year.

Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, now in its fifteenth volume, gives full information concerning all the genuine and fraudulent national banks, together with full records of the banking institutions of Canada, and much other valuable matter. \$1.50 per annum.

The *American Journalist*, Philadelphia, discusses "Editorial License" and the "Law of Libel" in two well-written editorials.

Also received—*Little's Living Age*, Boston; the *Illinois Teacher*, Peoria; the *Sunday Teacher's Treasury*, London; the *Leisure Hour*, London; the *Sunday School Teacher*, London; the *Independent*, New York; *Our Society*, New York; the *Christian Union*, New York; the *Journal of Education* (February), Province of Ontario.

A letter must be answered, unless you wish to intimate to the writer that he or his subject are beneath your notice.

The Roll of Merit.

By a resolution of the Board of Education, passed April 19, 1871, this paper is especially designated to give monthly, under the above title, the name and residence of the best pupil in each class in every school in the City of New York, the information being furnished us through the Clerk of the Board by the several Principals. The official character thus given to the list makes it to all whose names appear there an imperishable certificate, fairly and honorably earned, not only of good deportment, but of intelligence and the faithful discharge of duty. The last Roll stands as follows:

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 1.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. John Hart, 224 Cherry at
Wm. Miller, 344 Madison at
Class 2. John Levy, 181 East Broadway
John Dunn, 122 Henry at
George D. Rogers, 109 Monroe at
John Manning, 122 Cherry at
James Cronan, 234 Cherry at
Thomas Smith, 99 Henry at

SPECIAL ROLL OF HONOR.

Albert Pfleger, 6 Henry at
Edward Chisholm, 179 Cherry at
John F. Phipps, 65 Division at
Robert Grier, 41 Henry at
Maurice Hecht, 122 Henry at
Julius Levy, 181 East Broadway
George Richardson, 127 Madison at
James Richardson, 42 Henry at
Isaac Schenker, 215 Clinton at
Charles Keller, 181 Madison at
James Maher, 27 Rutgers at

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 3.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Charles Burke
Frank Bassford
Alexander Ingraham
Marvey Brinkerhoff
Sherman Parker
Hastings Smith
John K. Selzer
Willie Waring

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Emma Buckley
Anna Pearson
Elizabeth Webber
Caroline Brownell
Elizabeth Trinkle
Jennie Priestly
Janie Becker
Mary Spear

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 4.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Levi Leibelthal, 245 East Houston at
George D. Rogers, 109 Monroe at
Wm. Haffner, 43 Attorney at
Augustus Schuch, 160 Delancey at
John W. Hesser, 69 Ridge at
Leopold Schuch, 63 Clinton at
George Bahr, 125 Delancey at

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 5.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Susan Hogan
Class 2. Mary Murray
Class 3. Mary Barrett
Class 4. Mary Barrett
Class 5. Mary Barrett
Class 6. Mary Barrett
Class 7. Mary Barrett
Class 8. Mary Barrett
Class 9. Mary Barrett
Class 10. Mary Barrett

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Class 1. Amel Michale, 202 Mott at
Class 2. Charles Swartz, 121 Mott at
Class 3. Mary Killman, 141 Elizabeth at
Class 4. Amanda Decker, 14 Prince at
Class 5. Maggie Berry, 28 Spring at
Class 6. Emily Wackman, 200 Elm at
Class 7. Helen Glick, 240 Broome at
Class 8. James Lawler, 64 Jackson at
Class 9. Mary E. Carlin, 250 Elizabeth at
Class 10. Cornelius McManus, 121 Elm at
Class 11. George Morris, 292 Mott at
Class 12. John Spillman, 236 Elizabeth at
Class 13. James Down, 121 Elizabeth at
Class 14. Willie McManus, 24 Spring at
Class 15. Emma Duvall, 21 Spring at
Class 16. Josephine Leach, 106 Mott at
Class 17. Alice Carver, 72 1/2 Spring at
Class 18. Maggie Gibson, 200 Elm at
Class 19. John Connolly, 202 Mott at
Class 20. Theodore Gillan, 24 Spring at
Class 21. Louis Miller, 110 Elizabeth at
Class 22. Alexander Warner, 172 Mulberry at
Class 23. Mary Hickman, 24 Elizabeth at
Class 24. Jerrie Duggan, 220 Mott at

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 6.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
Class 1. Julius C. Morganthau, 161 at 61st at
Class 2. Irving H. Tott, 12 at 17th at
Class 3. Albin D. Knapp, 424 2d ave
Class 4. Wm. F. Kierman, 281 at 24th at
Class 5. Edward Glick, 447 4th ave
Class 6. Robert N. Kierman, 424 2d ave
Class 7. Lawrence Newport, 245 at 29th at
Class 8. Henry H. Parry, 424 2d ave
Class 9. Louis Leach, 112 Lewis at
Class 10. Kirk A. Hewitt, 142 at 20th at

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 14.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 15.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 16.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 17.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 18.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 19.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 20.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 21.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 22.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 23.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 24.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 25.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 26.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 27.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 28.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 29.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 30.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 31.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 32.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 33.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 34.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 35.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 36.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 37.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 38.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 39.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 40.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 41.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 42.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 43.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 44.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 45.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 46.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 47.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 48.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 49.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 50.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 51.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 52.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 53.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 54.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 55.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 56.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 57.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 58.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 59.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 60.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 61.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 62.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 63.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 64.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 65.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 66.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 67.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 68.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 69.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 70.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 71.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 72.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 73.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 74.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 75.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 76.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 77.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 78.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 79.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 80.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 81.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 82.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 83.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 84.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 85.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 86.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 87.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 88.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 89.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 90.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 91.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 92.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 93.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 94.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

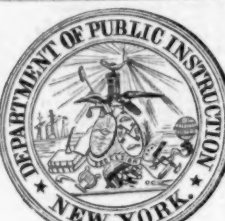
GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 95.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL No. 96.

MALE DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL.



NOTICE.

The Office of the Department of Public Instruction will be closed on Saturdays (until further notice) at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN,
Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

New School Books, Just Published.

Swinton's Word Analysis.

A Word Analysis of English derivative words, with practical exercises in spelling, analyzing, defining, synonyms, and the use of words. By Wm. Swinton, A. D., Professor of the English Language, University of California, and author of "Condensed History of United States," &c. 128 pages. Price for examination, 25 cents.

The prominent points of this book are:
1. The clear and simple method of word analysis and definition.

2. The practical exercises in spelling, defining and the use of words in actual composition.
3. The adaptation of the manual, by its progressive character to the needs of the several grades of public and private schools.

Cathcart's Youth's Speaker.
Selections in prose, poetry and dialogue, suited to the capacities of youth and intended for the exhibition day requirements of common schools and academies. By GEORGE B. CATHCART, A. M. 100 pages. Cloth. Price for examination, 25 cents.

The prominent points of this book are:
1. The selections are suitable to the exhibition day requirements of common schools and academies.

2. They are adapted to the understanding of the younger pupils.
3. As far as practicable, only pieces that are fresh or that have not heretofore been used in a book of this kind are presented.

Robinson's Examples.
Arithmetical Examples, Mental and Written; with numerous tables of money, weights, measures, etc., designed for review and test exercise. By D. W. F. Robinson, A. M. Cloth; 282 pages. Price for examination, 25 cents.

This work covers the whole ground of arithmetic and can be used in connection with any series or other text-book on the subject.

Single copies of any of the above, if required for examination with a view of introduction, will be forwarded by mail on receipt of approved price.
PUBLISHED BY ROBERT B. LEE, TAYLOR & CO.,
Nos. 125 and 140 Grand Street, New York.
No. 273 West Randolph Street, Chicago.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Department of Public Instruction, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else), until TUESDAY, May 29, 1872, at 9:30 a.m., for supplying the coal and wood required in the public schools in this city for the ensuing year.

Say eight thousand (8,000) tons of coal and three thousand (3,000) cords of oak, and one thousand and one hundred (1,100) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings.

The Proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted), and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantities of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows: Five thousand five hundred (5,500) tons of furnace size, twelve hundred (1,200) tons of egg size, one thousand and one hundred (1,100) tons of nut size, and three hundred (300) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality; the stick not less than three (3) feet long, and not less than 3 inches in diameter.

The Pine Wood must be of the best quality, and not less than three (3) feet long. The Proposals must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both Oak and Pine, also the price per cord for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of Oak Wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies, will be inspected and noted under the supervision of the Inspector of fuel of the Department of Public Instruction, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies, said Wood, both Oak and Pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1873. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposer and sureties. No consideration will be allowed for delivering said Coal and Wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Department of Public Instruction, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

"Proposals for Wood," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals received.

HOOVER C. VAN VOORST, Committee
WILLIAM WOOD, } Supplies.
THOMAS DRESBACH, }

New York, May 13, 1872.

S. S. Packard, at his Business College, 855 Broadway, qualifies young men for first-class positions by imparting a sound business education. The rooms are the most elegant, spacious and airy of any apartments in the city, and all the classes are under the care of thorough teachers. Call and see for yourself or send for circular.

Post Office Notice.—The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, May 25, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 10 A. M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 A. M. F. H. JONES, Postmaster.

OUR LETTER BOX.

E. A. S., Oswego, N. Y.—There has recently been so large a demand for our book numbers that we cannot send you the full number of papers asked for.

T. O. O'Brien.—Apply to the trustees of the ward in which you reside, and show them your testimonials.

W. J. M.—We will confer a favor by sending us herewith.

Will the Principal of the school whose merit roll is headed with the name of Jno. Berriman, Class II., favor us with the number of school and department it represents?

A miss in Western New York asserts that when gentlemen eat warm maple sugar it gets into their mustaches and makes them scratchy. Her father is curious to know how she found it out.

New York School Journal.

Office, 119 Nassau Street.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$2 50 per year, in advance.

GEORGE H. STOUT, Editor and Proprietor.

NEW YORK, MAY 18, 1872

For \$2.50 a year paid at this office the Journal will be left at Subscribers' residences early every Friday morning, or it may be sent for five cents per copy at any of the News Stands.

SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM.

The word school, in the English language, is one of those convenient terms which are called upon for a great deal of hard work of varied and contradictory character. We talk of schools of religion and schools of fish; schools of music where is taught concord of sweet strains; and schools of music which differ one from another in their ideas of musical arrangement; and we have many other equally anomalous uses of the same word. Just now a great deal is being said about schools of journalism in both senses of the phrase.

In the first place, men are discussing the question of what particular style of journalistic literature is most effective, and also what manner of conducting a journal is best; but meanwhile there is difference of opinion on the question as to whether men can be fitted for journalistic positions by a special course of instruction while at school or college. In other words, whether a technical school of journalism might not be successfully established as well as a school of mining, of engineering, of agriculture, of medicine, or of business.

The answer to the question is not, perhaps, so easy as many newspaper men deem it at first sight.

There is among conductors of newspapers a feeling, more or less strongly developed, of antagonism to special courses of instruction as a preparation for journalistic work, and in some instances this has been carried to the extent of entirely distrusting men of what is known as a "regular education." It has even been stated that Mr. Greeley was once heard to assert that he would never employ a college graduate on the *Tribune*. This we do not believe, for we know that some of the most brilliant and successful writers for that paper have been men of the most thorough training; and it is also true, that the most celebrated writers have graduated at good colleges, and have never taken up writing for periodicals until after their career at college had ended.

When the question of a special course of instruction in journalism is brought up, however, it opens an entirely new question. Undoubtedly a man who has had a thorough training in literature and science is likely to make a better editor than an untrained man, whose education has been picked up as chance might allow. But it must be remembered that it is with newspaper men as Horace said it was with poets, and as it has been proved to be with many other classes of men, that they are "born and not made." In other words, while every species of information is useful to a journalist as raw material, there is no sort of knowledge which can be said to be an especial preparation for the career of a newspaper man. As no special schools, whether of medicine, of theology, of law, of engineering, or of commercial affairs, have ever been successful in rendering men competent to attend to the duties of the trades and professions respectively named, it may be fairly argued that no one could be properly prepared for an editorial position outside of the office of a good newspaper. The more a journalist knows, the better, but his knowledge of the art of editing must either have been born in him or must come from a hard experience—certainly no professor can ever teach it to him.

To conclude, it may be said that no man ever learns the duties of any position except by discharging them, and that any one who attempts to rely on a preliminary training is certain to come to grief.

Let those who want to be journalists, then, learn all they can and then try their powers both as writers and as caterers to the public taste—their success or failure will show what title they have to public favor.

THE PALMER CHARTER.

The New York Legislature having adjourned, the hybrid Palmer Charter is in a peculiar position. Had the Legislature continued in session the Governor must have vetoed it next Monday, unless he de-

sired it to become a law. As it is, the Governor, by simple inaction, can prevent it from ever going into effect. We know Governor Hoffman's character pretty well, having watched his course since he was Recorder in New York City, and that knowledge tells us that he will not shirk this or any other responsibility. We believe, for reasons put forward in this Journal, as well as for considerations more properly presented in other papers whose scope is different, that he will veto this as he did the last proposed charter. We ask him, however, to act promptly, so that the various interests affected by his course may have an assured basis for their future action, and that the teachers of this city may be relieved of their present anxiety.

A SENSIBLE STAND.

While at the New York College on Monday we saw a letter received by President Webb, together with his answer, which we publish, because we consider that those interested in public instruction should know exactly the position held by the College, and, appreciating it, should be very loth to make extraordinary claims.

President Webb does not object to publishing this correspondence, provided that we explain that the views here expressed have been always the basis of his action heretofore. He favors all he can consistently, and allows no one to interfere with the working of the college.

BOARD OF DELEGATES OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
243 Broadway.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1872.

Gen. Webb, President College of New York:
Dear Sir: I am directed by the Executive Committee of this Board to suggest to you that, by inadvertence, days have been selected for the June examination upon which the students of the Jewish faith cannot conscientiously attend.

On the 13th and 14th days of June the annual Pentecost Festival will be celebrated.

Will it not be possible to change the examination days, so that the students of whom we speak may not incur any loss of standing or other penalties by reason of their absence from college on the 13th and 14th of June?

It is the confident opinion of the committee that the authorities of the college would not do a substantial injustice to any body of the students, and that the mere mention of this fact will be appreciated as a kindly suggestion with which you will cheerfully comply.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

M. S. ISAACS, Secretary.
THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
COR. LEXINGTON AVE. AND 23D STREET,
NEW YORK, May 10, 1872.

M. S. ISAACS, Secretary Board of Delegates American Israelites.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter containing the official suggestion of your Executive that our Examination Programme was inadvertently arranged without respect to the ecclesiastical convenience of students who may be of the "Jewish faith," and moreover requesting a change in the time of the Examination Exercises, reached me to-day.

In answer to your communication I regret to say that inasmuch as the Programme has been made with strict regard to the time at our disposal, the changes you allude to are impossible; nor was I aware that they were desirable, none of our instructors of the Jewish faith who were acquainted with the arrangement, before it was published, having remarked upon it.

By virtue of its character the College keeps aloof from matters of ecclesiastical dogma and discipline. Besides, the festivals and fasts of the manifold denominations are so numerous, and occur at such different times, that a recognition of them would disturb, perhaps disorganize, the whole course of our duties here.

And finally, my dear sir, let me claim that no one denomination has the right to complain of the past or to expect more for the future.

I have the honor to remain with high respect, your obedient servant,
ALEX. S. WEBB,
President City College.

Our thanks are due to the enterprising firm of Iverson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., of Grand street, this city, for the use of the finely executed engravings of our State Normal Schools which have appeared from time to time during the past three months on the first pages of our JOURNAL. The firm alluded to have been put to a great deal of trouble, and have expended large sums in procuring those illustrations, and we should have acknowledged their courtesy at the time of each publication.

We owe to the courtesy of Hon. S. S. Cox a copy of the *Congressional Globe* for the present session and several public documents, for which we return our thanks. In the position to which we have attained such documents are a necessity to us. We hope the other New York representatives will not let Mr. Cox be the only one who shows an interest in educational matters.

THERE has been much comment in this city recently on the subject of having our public libraries kept open on Sundays, and at last the Mercantile Library has yielded to popular demand and opened its doors on the Sabbath. Boston appears to be far ahead of us. The reading room of the Boston Athenaeum has been kept open on Sunday for fifty years past. It appears to us that the young men who are the principal patrons of the public libraries would gain more by having access to a good library than by the excursions which are their only Sunday recreation.

We call attention to the initiatory steps taken at the New York Board of Public Instruction at their last meeting to establish a system of prizes in the New York Normal College. However liable to abuse, the proper use of prizes is undoubtedly a goal. We shall next week present an article on the subject from one of the ablest thinkers on educational subjects in the country.

Tox Populi.

THE B CERTIFICATES.

Also, for the full text
Of the poor B certificate.
Under the sun
Oh, it's a pity!
In all the schools full
Place they'll have none.

Yes, the flat has gone forth! Like lambs to the slaughter, advance ye—poor unfortunate B's. Take a last lingering look, bestow a tender farewell on your one precious day of freedom—the one day that you belong entirely to yourself, to dream out your dreams, think your thoughts without being recalled by a pang of self-reproach to the living fact that you're a "school marm," and must devote body, soul, mind, energies, all to your miniature men and women. Your one blessed Saturday is gone, and "the tender grace of a day that is dead will never come back to you" (?). Take up your books, girls, young girls, old girls (what a contrast between your position and that of the "old boys"). No matter if they have been laid aside for the past fifteen or twenty years. No matter, that if with your added years have come home troubles, heart troubles, and with them, as if to atone for their inroads on your happiness, that experience and patience under trials, which is more—so much more towards your success with the little ones—than years of study. No matter for all these, I say shoulder your books and start for school. Collect your wandering thoughts as best you can. Be very careful to keep your mouth closed and eyes open (don't for the world get them size seven), while the words of wisdom are falling from the Professor's lips! Master your geometry. Get the knicks out of the "X's, Y's and Z's," as you have faithfully done out of the "A's, B's and C's," for your pupils for the past ten or fifteen years, and receive your glorious reward. Take your "A!" Take it humbly, gratefully. It will tell you that you are qualified in respect to "learning, ability," &c., to teach and so on—and within the next five years it will be discovered to be null and void; the rising generation is growing so "superior," so much more enlightened, that your qualifications are not equal to the present superlative quality of brain bestowed on "Young America," "Teuton" or "Celt," and if you would retain your position in grammar or primary you must begin anew your philosophy, geometry, algebra, rhetoric!

All very well for those who teach in grammar departments. It seems to me that, regardless of any law to that effect, any sensible girl, teaching in such, would see the necessity herself of keeping abreast her studies in her mind. There are probably occurring every day instances where the soundness of her memory in regard to them would be called into requisition, as also the chances of promotion which would involve a wider scope of intelligent ideas. But 'tis of the primary teacher I am speaking, as I am one myself, one of the "unfortunates" who have managed to teach "A, B, C's" for the past ten or twelve years, and may be pardoned, may I not, if I concede enough to imagine successfully with only a "B" certificate—may I ask what it is our Board of Education are in search of for our primary schools? What qualities they deem most essential to successful work; what qualities the parents of our city would deem the most reliable to intrust their children to? Is it to those who are capable of solving the most difficult problems in mathematics, stating most accurately the relative distances of the fixed stars, giving most minute accounts of ancient and modern history, of the heroes who lived, the exact date of their arrival in this "vale of tears" and departure hence to the neighborhood of those same "fixed stars," or is it to the bright, original born teacher, with no special love for books, but with a certain intuitive knowledge of the requirements of the little ones and a peculiar tact of her own in imparting and drawing out ideas and managing them generally? Are these desirable qualities to be gained—these essentials—by compelling our teachers to attend normal school? They will go, of course, because they must, because they cannot afford to lose their positions—but what will be gained by it? They will drag on wearily through the prescribed course—perhaps reach the all-important goal—take out their tired brains the knowledge that they hold in their possession a sheet

of paper which tells them they are licensed as *First Grade teachers*; and what better teachers are they than when they held the poor, despised B? I am willing to be convinced—imagine I possess a mind susceptible of receiving certain impressions in the way of convictions and good advice, and if our "Board of Education," "Committee of Examiners," "Committee of Seventy," or seventy-five hundred will show me plainly wherein I am to become a better teacher in a primary, where I expect and wish to remain till I graduate with the prospect of an "M" certificate, which unlike the coveted "A," incurs the responsibility of teaching only one large scholar—if these gentlemen can prove to me how much better myself of an "A" certificate, why I'll cheerfully shoulder my books, start for school and devote every individual idea, peopling my cranial toward its attainment. Another question I would ask, which is the better test of a teacher's ability as a teacher—a puzzling examination before a committee, which I must say, judging from my own experience, is the most conducive thing in the world toward scattering one's ideas to the seven winds of heaven—or the result of their work for years? Why do we have examinations? Why do our Superintendents spend their time in trying to discover the worth of a teacher, as shown in the proficiency of her class? If it be but a meaningless ceremony, as this last new law certainly proves it to be, it is surely no compensation to our Superintendents, no compensation to our Principals, who, if they be the worthy, efficient parties they ought to be (and certainly none other should hold such office), ought surely to be in a great degree the better judge of her teacher's capabilities; but no, by this law they are one common herd. Those who have taught long and successfully must go along in the same boat with every fresh green or political appointee. No allowance is made for their experience, and it certainly seems to me that it would be much more just to allow those who had been successful to go on with their work, regardless of any additional studies, which are not going to benefit them in that work; and as far as those who have taught eight or ten years and have not in that time become good teachers, why send them to Normal School to sharpen up their faculties? Why keep them at all? No amount of book-learning forced into their brains is going to make the teacher of them.

Can I find any one to echo my sentiments? Are there any of the ill-starred "B's" who will stand by me when I acknowledge that I do not like study—not such study as is prescribed for us—at this late period, but that which best suits my own ideas in regard to improvement of the mind and consequent benefit to the little ones—study of nature, study of character, of faces, and that general knowledge which comes to us from association with the world, from congenial and intelligent companionship, from familiarity with our authors, as gleaned from reading, thinking and not studying. Are my sentiments in a very dilapidated condition? If they are, Mr. Editor, I know you will overlook and pardon the crudeness of the ideas, for you will remember, out of the kindness of your heart, that I have only a "B" certificate, and what can you expect from such an unfortunate? NO-THING.

News from the Schools.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 19.—The distribution of Semi-Annual Certificates of Grammar School No. 19, in Fourteenth street, near First Avenue, took place on Thursday, May 16, at 1 P. M. The exercises commenced in the Primary Department, under charge of Miss Buckbee, Principal, and were varied and interesting: Singing of hymns, recitations from memory by several of the pupils; a solo by Miss Jennie Thorne, who possesses a sweet soprano voice, followed by calisthenic exercises. Over 100 certificates were distributed to the little ones, who received them with bright smiles. The order was excellent.

At 3 P. M. the pupils of the Male Department, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Sineson, Principal, received their certificates to the number of 131. Several recitations were given by pupils from different classes, which received much commendation from the visitors assembled.

In the Female Department, Miss Hazeltine, Principal, the exercises opened by singing of hymn "I'll wash my hands in Innocence," followed by duets, choruses, readings and recitations.

Mr. Frank Bartlett presided at the piano and played several choice collections. In this department 173 certificates were distributed to the young ladies.

Among those present on the platform was Mr. Thierry, President of the Local Board.

A BOTANICAL EXCURSION.—Mr. Editor: As I sometimes read letters in your paper from boys, if you have no objection I should like to tell you what goes on in our class from week to week. Last Friday we went with our teacher, Mr. Hendrickson, on a botanical excursion to Bronxville, Westchester County. We have been on many such excursions, sometimes going as far as West Point, and we enjoy them very much. We took the Third Avenue cars to Harlem, and the street cars from there to Fordham, the distance being about twelve miles and the fare only eight cents, as they generally take school excursions at half price. We had the good luck to ride with polite conductors, and were treated with more consideration than boys usually receive. We left the City Hall at 10 o'clock, and in two hours and a half were seated

on the cool grass under the stately elms that adorn the splendid grounds of St. John's College. The gate-keeper came out and informed us that we were at liberty to play on the grass and pick as many flowers and as much mint as we pleased. Not much like Central Park, we thought.

The ride from the Bridge to Fordham was delightful. The day was very warm, but the sky was blue and cloudless. Apple orchards were in full blossom, and the whole air heavy with the perfume of lilacs. We saw many things that were new to us, passed many handsome residences and several large and elegant school-houses with spacious grounds in front.

After resting for a time at the college and replenishing our dinner-boxes at the grocery, we started for Bronxville, which is situated on the Bronx River, one mile east of Fordham. This is a lovely little semi-English hamlet, the seat of the immense bleach and dye works of the Messrs. Bolton, lineal descendants, I think, of Mathew Bolton, of Birmingham. About half-way from the depot to the village we crossed the new Boulevard, one of the broadest and best roads in the county. A walk of ten minutes more brought us to the river, and as the water was warm, as well as the weather, we decided to take a swim. In the shade of the woods we found a raft moored by the college boys for their accommodation in bathing, and from this we plunged in, diving, swimming and splashing to our hearts' content. Being refreshed by the bath, we started up the river for Lorillard's Woods. The Bronx is here very picturesque, with bold, rocky banks still covered with the primitive forest. Mr. H. says he never saw wild flowers bloom in such masses as they do in these woods. We were too late for the hepaticas and sanguinarias, but the cliffs were crowned with honeysuckles; and as for the violets, they were everywhere. By the roadside, in the woods, in the meadows, whole troops and squadrons of violets—large, bright, blue violets. Every little hill was a bank of violets, and every little tongue of land that projected into the river was a clump of violets clear to the water's edge. A late writer has said: "There is no flower that takes hold upon the affections like the violet. It is so delicate, so beautiful, so common, so inseparably associated with the happy childhood of all who have been brought up in the country, that the simple mention of its name brings back glad visions of the dear old home and the joyful fields around." After gathering bouquets of violets, anemones and azaleas, and selecting specimens for our boxes, we started on a ramble up the river, climbing cliffs so steep in some places that we could only descend by clinging to the tops of bent saplings.

We had not gone a mile before we came to a rustic bridge, above which was a beautiful waterfall and below a romantic old mill. This bridge connects the elegant grounds of the Lorillard mansion with the fine old woods beyond. The wicket was locked, but not far above we saw a temporary bridge made by the falling of a tree across the river. Toward this we all rushed, reaching it with difficulty, and scrambled across; but we were no sooner on the other side than we were confronted by a watchman who ordered us to retreat forthwith. But our teacher assuring him that we were not marauders, only civil school boys from the city, he kindly allowed us to cross the grounds to the famous old mill which has been visited by thousands, and which laid the foundation of that vast wealth which is now being expended by the descendants of Mr. Lorillard with such princely profusion and which has caused the hand of at least one of its fair inheritors to be demanded in marriage by a wealthy foreign nobleman. We stayed at the mill till we got a good snooze all round, and then played baseball till the shower came on and forced us to take refuge in the factory of the Messrs. Bolton before alluded to. Here we saw for the first time calico printing from copper rollers, the invention of which made the fortune of the Peal family in England. Mr. Burchell, a former pupil of Mr. Hendrickson's, now the gentlemanly Superintendent of these works, escorted us through them. Here 1,000 pieces of muslin can be bleached, starched and calendered, printed, pressed and packed in a day. What a vast improvement on the old-fashioned, slow, clumsy and costly system of solar bleaching, once carried on in this place? Verily, great was the discovery of chlorine! We had just time to make the tour of the mill when the rain was over, and we hastened to Fordham, where we took the steam car for New York, and at precisely six o'clock trundled into the Grand Union Depot at Forty-second street, having had a delightful and instructive day, which we shall doubtless remember with pleasure as long as we live. Yours respectfully,

G. S. OCTO.

THE NEW SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The Polynesian Society, formed from the students of the New York Evening High School, has met with unprecedented success since its organization. But one month in existence, it now numbers seventy-five active members, with other applications not yet acted upon. It bids fair to become one of the leading school societies in this city, being composed of energetic young men, who attend with an earnest desire for improvement in literary exercises. The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the association:

President, Edward A. Hagan; Vice President, Jacob Cantor; Treasurer, Henry A. Fuller; Secretary, Herman W. Hildebrandt; Editor, Leopold Woodie; Editor, Charles E. O'Donnell; Associate Editor, Augustus Reas.

THE COLLEGE SOCIETIES.—Editor of N. Y. School Journal: Some years ago the Clonian Society passed a motion to petition the Board of Trustees to grant the society an annual subsidy of \$300, and a committee was appointed in consequence. This committee effected its mission, as did also a similar committee appointed by the Phrenocosmian Society. This subsidy, being distinctly understood, was then given without any conditions whatsoever, just as the Philomathean Society of Normal College have this year received \$300 to pay their current expenses. Having received this subsidy, the society resolved to give a public exhibition at the Academy of Music. This was done every year until this, when the society decided not to celebrate its anniversary publicly, thinking to spend its \$300 better by increasing the number of books in its library. Since 700 members had taken out 280 books from the Clonian Library, while 300 students had taken but 180 books from the College Library, this decision certainly was a wise one, and the society deserves praise for foregoing the pleasures of an anniversary in order to increase its usefulness.

THE PHRENOCOSMIAN SOCIETY celebrated its anniversary in the Academy, and received a subsidy of \$300 to pay part of an expense of over \$450, while the Clonian was refused it because it did not choose to spend the money so uselessly. Is this fair, Mr. Editor?

JUSTICE.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—The annual examination of candidates for admission to the Normal College will take place on Monday, June 3, at 9 o'clock A. M. The candidates will be examined only in reading, spelling, arithmetic through square root, English grammar, history of Greece, or equivalent, geometry, through one book, and algebra through simple equations of one unknown quantity. A mark will be assigned for "executive ability" as indicated by the character of the work performed by the candidate, which will rank as equivalent to the mark given in any one subject of study. Female Principals are requested to state what deviation, if any, has been made from the course of study, and announce to their pupils that no candidate is eligible for admission unless she has completed her thirteenth year.

OBITUARY.—At a special meeting of the Clonian Society of the "College of the City of New York" held May 8, 1872, resolutions were unanimously adopted in relation to the death of Herman Moritz, a fellow-member, expressing the high regard of the Society for his memory and appreciation of his character, and their deep grief at his early demise.

DONATION OF BOOKS.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York Teachers' Association, held on 13th inst., the Library Committee made a report of the very handsome offer of \$100 worth of books for the Association library from the house of Scribner & Co. The offer was accepted, and notice of the same, with the thanks of the Committee, ordered to be sent to the New York School Journal. The Committee also desires to acknowledge the receipt of a number of Washington documents of general interest, from the Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt.

THE N. Y. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Programme Committee of the Teachers' Association was not to blame for the absence of the promised piano at the last reception. Messrs. Chickering & Sons have taken the responsibility upon themselves, attributing the omission to the carelessness of one of their subordinates, who in the pressure of May-day business overlooked the order.

NEW YORK COLLEGE NOTES.

—Friday, May 17, Chapel of the College Building, joint meeting of both societies. Magazine—by F. A. Lyons, editor of Phrenocosmia. "Have the Effects of the Federal System been Beneficial to Man?" Affirmative—Lipsiger, '73, and Fisher, '73 (Phrenee). Negative—Christy, '73, and Hochheimer, '73 (Clonians). Messrs. S. Beach and A. Stoiber are judges, and Mr. Godwin, A. M., referee.

—The following have been elected Prize Speakers for June 21, 1872: Prose—J. B. McMaster, '72, H. V. Weeks, '72, A. Salomon, '73, C. A. Hart, '73, Ch. W. Rush, '74, Ch. Richard, '74. Poetry—J. C. Gulick, '73, G. M. Huss, '73, and J. H. Bonnell, '74.

—Clonians have elected for Kelly Prize Debaters Messrs. J. S. Beach, S. J. Strauss and H. Lewenthal, of '73. Phrenocosmia, Messrs. J. B. McMaster, A. H. Stoiber and Sh. Banks, of '72.

—The following French Prize Translators have been elected: F. L. Woodward, '73; S. Kohn and E. J. Gutgsell, '73; and J. Goldbacher and Ch. Richard, of '74.

—In the present Graduating Class, the following have succeeded in obtaining Dissertations for Commencement: 1. A. H. Stoiber; 2. S. J. Beach; 3. J. C. Gulick; 4. H. Lewenthal; 5. H. V. Weeks.

—Friday, May 24, the Clonian Society will hold a Graduates' Reunion, to which the honorary members are invited.

—Mr. Lawrence C. Buckley, one of the most popular graduates of the College of the City of New York, will address the Clonian Society at their reunion on the 24th inst.

SUNSTROKE—CAUSE, PREVENTION AND CURE.—The usual exciting cause of sunstroke is exposure to the direct rays of the sun, generally in connection with great exhaustion of the bodily powers. It sometimes occurs without the direct agency of the sun. The principal predisposing cause is the use of alcoholic stimulants. Enfeebled, poorly fed, over-worked and irritable persons are also somewhat liable to it.

As special precautions during the hot weather, the entire body, including the head, should be bathed daily in cool or cold water, great care should be taken not to wear anything around the neck so as to impede the circulation in the least, and the covering of the head should be light and porous, so that the air can circulate freely through it. Those who obey the laws of health need have no fear of sunstroke. The treatment of sunstroke should vary somewhat, according to the condition of the patient. In all cases he should be removed to a cool and shady place, and the clothing stripped from his body. If the head is hot, cold water or ice should be kept constantly applied to the head and neck, and hot water to the hands and feet. If the skin is cool and moist, the entire surface of the body should be vigorously and continuously rubbed until reaction takes place. If the skin is hot and dry, then the whole body should be rubbed with cloths wet in the coldest water that can be obtained, or with pieces of ice, until recovery takes place, as it almost invariably will under this treatment. Bleeding in such cases, as practiced by many, is almost certain death.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION.

BY COMMISSIONER NATHANIEL SANDS.

Many of the best minds in the country are engaged in solving the questions connected with the subject of practical education, its proper aim and scope, and its true methods of procedure. Can there be a more important theme, involving as it does the question whether the mind of man shall be developed and fitted for the high and wide sphere it was created for, or dwarfed, paralyzed and degraded by neglect or perversion? Education of some sort is inevitable to every one. The street Arab, the beggar, the rag-picker, are educated every day by their surroundings, and in all the grades of low life effective and very practical education of its kind takes place, and accomplishes for its subject all they desire or need to fit them for their miserable strife with want, and gratify their low and corrupted tastes.

It is obvious of course that when we speak of Practical Education, we have in view an education suited to the elevated and wide sphere of thought and action which men ought to and may occupy and adorn in the exercise of faculties properly quickened, developed and directed. Practical education is that kind of culture which quickens the latent powers of the soul, gives might to the inner man, and enables him to take hold of life with energy and successfully and cheerfully discharge life's duties and bear its burdens, as they may be appointed him. Practical education teaches men their true relationship to Nature and the entire world, showing that each man is a responsible member of the great commonwealth of humanity, related to every other being, and held to his orbit of duty by laws as immutable as those which control the material world. Practical education teaches us that none hath sorrows, none hath wounds, none hath woes without cause, and that the greatest evils we have to contend with are those which we ourselves create through ignorance or contempt of natural laws. Knowledge of ourselves, the careful analysis of our own motives of action, and the source of these motives, are important fruits of true practical education.

The Greek sages regarded their self-knowledge as divinely enjoined. To gain it we must—like the skilled navigator, take daily meridian observations and see where our ship is sailing on the ocean of life, and what port we are likely to reach.

Practical education teaches us to adopt wise means to worthy ends. It teaches us the perfect reign of law throughout the domain of nature, and that we are subjects of that law, and there is no escape from its perfect operation, a truth in which we should heartily rejoice, for if one lawless man destroys much good, what ruin and woe would a lawless universe inflict? Practical education is largely concerned, therefore, in searching earnestly to know the natural law, the great principles which underlie and control all things, and then gradually and patiently deal with the application of these laws in the details of our earthly experience, remembering that success in life comes not from making laws for ourselves, nor from overriding nature's ordinances, but from obedience and conformity to them. We are not to undertake too much at once, or attempt to accomplish by the great leap what was intended to be reached by successive steps for the patient process is often as important to us as the final achievement. We are to economize while we freely use our strength, and let prudence govern the expenditure of our intellectual forces. We must learn to sow in hope, and wait in loving faith for the harvest and its joys. Time is an important element in all development, moral, intellectual and material, and no impatience or hurry of ours can eliminate this element of time or set it aside. As Kepler once said, "God waited patiently thousands of years before human eye saw His glory in the mechanism of the heavens," and we may well afford to await the fruits of our little labors.

Practical education not only teaches great principles of laws, but leads us to look deeply into the practical uses of things. Having eyes to see and ears to hear, we are to recognize the many voices that speak to us and see the manifold objects that offer food for reflection. The bird with its sweet song, the leaf and flower with their exquisite structure, yield their lesson to the thoughtful observer.

The sparrow and the lilies were used by the Divine Teacher to illustrate and enforce the great truths He taught to the world. And the great poet of Nature tells us that there are sermons in stones, and wise hints and suggestions in everything to those who have learned how to use their eyes and ears. And that is no practical education which does not teach these.

A truly practical education will prevent most, if not all, of those wrecks on the shores of humanity which are now so frequent and so terribly sad. The world is full of learned persons who are nearly useless to themselves and others, because they are unable to make any practical use of their knowledge. Their education has been one-sided, incomplete, and having little or no relation to the times in which they live. In many cases there has been no education in the etymological sense, but a pouring into them of facts and dates, and language of past centuries and dead nations, and all this fails to make them live men and practical workers in these busy and intensely practical times. Many are mere book-worms feeding upon musty pages, and turning to dust what might, if wisely directed, be distilled into wisdom. It is utterly sad the waste of time and labor and the wreck of mind which have been the result of false systems of education.

The teachers of to-day have in hand the most important, the noblest work men and women can engage in. It is their task to inform, inspire and train immortal minds in a way that shall prepare them to take this actual living world into their hands, and mold and beautify and bless it through the reign of practical knowledge and true wisdom, and high-toned virtue. Let the watchwords inscribed upon their banners be Practical Education.

THE New York Daily Witness has enlarged its establishment, and now occupies the entire premises No. 162 Nassau street. The circulation of the Daily Witness is steadily increasing.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

CALLING THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES.—The lockstitch sewing-machine companies have been laying their heads together to account for the extraordinary preference which the public manifest for the Willcox & Gibbs machine, as shown by the fact that a vast number of lockstitch machines are annually exchanged for the Willcox & Gibbs. It has hitherto been to them an inexplicable mystery, but they have at last announced the discovery that the lockstitch machines thus exchanged are old style, worn-out affairs—in short, "old iron," although a very large proportion of them are of the very latest make, and nearly new. The public discovered this long ago, and are continuing to exchange new lockstitch machines at old prices for the Willcox & Gibbs machine in such quantities that another auction sale will soon be imperatively called for.

—Headquarters for nitrous oxide gas for extracting teeth without pain—Dr. Hasbrouck, late operator at Colton's Office, 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street.

RHEUMATISM.—Immediate relief and speedy cure for chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, electro-magnetic mineral water healing baths, 14 University place, New York. A cure for all blood, skin, liver, and kidney diseases. Send for circular.

—Bassford's Nonpareil Refrigerators are acknowledged as among the best and cheapest. Those who have not bought would profit by giving Bassford a call, as his customers are promptly waited upon. Goods cheap, and a large and fine assortment of household goods.

—ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MINERAL WATER HEALING BATHS, 14 University place, N. Y. Immediate relief and speedy cure in chronic and acute diseases, local and general debilities. A special cure for rheumatism. No shock given. Send for circular.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Use Brumell's celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. General depot, 410 Grand street, New York.

—Drunkness and opium eating. Dr. Beers, 107 Fourth avenue, New York, has permanent and painless cure for both. Thousands cured. Send stamp for conclusive evidence.

STAMMERING.—New York Stammering Institute, 107 West Twenty-third street; Professors Mann and Colvin, managers. City references furnished. No pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

WHY EVERY LADY CAN HAVE A SEWING MACHINE.—"I cannot afford to buy a sewing machine" is a very common remark; but we never heard it said, "I do not want one." Those who call at 43 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Bowery, will be furnished by the New York Machine Sewing Company with a first-class sewing machine on monthly installments of from \$5 to \$10 per month, payable in work at home, or in cash payments, or part cash and part work. Cash will be paid to the operator at the end of each month for all money earned above the regular monthly installment. Instructions free.

—Dr. Colton originated the laughing gas for painless tooth-extraction, makes the gas fresh every day, and performs just what is promised. Come to headquarters, 19 Cooper Institute.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. E. A. Mac Rae, Shoe Heel, N. C. has used her Wheeler & Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine since 1857 with perfect success in every respect, stitching the clothing for 30 colored servants and a large family of

whites, and army clothing and hospital bedding during the war, without the slightest repair. It is now as good as when bought. See the new improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

WHITE'S ARITHMETICS

Are exactly adapted to the present COURSE OF STUDY

For the New York City Grammar Schools.

Successful combination of MENTAL and WRITTEN ARITHMETIC

Useless Details Omitted—Adapted to the Present Condition of Education, Science and Business—Numerous Practical Problems.

Adopted in Twelve Normal Schools.

WILSON, HINKLE & CO.

28 BOND STREET.

NOVELLO'S CHEAP MUSIC FOR USE IN SCHOOLS.

Send for Catalogue and Lists to NOVELLO, EWER & CO., 751 Broadway, New York.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS, ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

SARGENT AND HAYS'S NEW

American Readers

LATEST! BEST! CHEAPEST!!!

MITCHELL'S NEW GEOGRAPHIES. Practical, Scientific, Inexpensive, and give Universal Satisfaction.

THE STANDARD SERIES OF AMERICA.

MITCHELL'S NEW OUTLINE MAPS, SMALL SERIES, in Portfolios or on Rollers.

MITCHELL'S NEW OUTLINE MAPS, LARGE SERIES, on Rollers. Beautiful, accurate and entirely new.

DAVID S. JASPER, or A. MAY, 119 and 121 William St., NEW YORK.

NATIONAL TEXT-BOOK OF LITERATURE. A Handbook of English Literature.

Intended for the use of High Schools, as well as a Companion and Guide for Private Students and for General Readers. By Francis H. Underwood, A. M. 1. *English Authors*. 18mo, cloth, 62 cts. 2. *American Authors*. 18mo, cloth, 62 cts. [From the Head Master of the English High School, Boston.]

Boston, May 13, 1871. Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD—Gentlemen: I have examined with much interest Mr. Underwood's "Handbook of English Literature." I cannot speak too highly of its excellence. It is even more than I purport to be, for it is a literary work in itself, independently of the selections it contains. The admirable historical introduction, from the attractiveness with which it is written and the substantial information it imparts, may be made the foundation of a thorough study of the language and its literature.

The biographical notes preceding the various selections are exceedingly appropriate, and (on account of the judicious with which they are written) cannot fail to enable the student to acquire a proper appreciation of our best authors. A Handbook of this description has long been needed, and I think this will soon take rank as the best within my knowledge for the purpose for which it was intended. It is not only a first-rate book for the school and classroom, but it is a book as I should like to see in every family.

JOHN B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent of Public Schools, City of Boston.

The volume of "British Authors" has been published about a year and, in addition to its endorsement by all the heads of the various Boston schools the publishers are receiving for it the warmest commendations from all parts of the country. The volume of "American Authors" is now passing through the press and will be ready in a few days.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston. LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM, New York.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, Etc.,

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS TAKEN, DEALY & CUNNINGHAM'S,

264 and 266 Third Av., near 25th St.

USE THE BEST.

Established 1830. M. L. LEMAY'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS AND LEAD PENCILS, 116 WILLIAM ST.

Adopted by the N. Y. Board of Education.

CAMPBELL & HECKER PHOTOGRAPHERS

46 E. 14th ST. UNION SQ. N.Y.

THOS. C. MRAE & CO.

(For thirty-one years at 303 Canal street.) LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, FRINGE, GIMP, TASSELS, BUTTONS, GUILTIE LACE, &c.

Machine Trims, Sewing and Embroidery Silks, &c. 307 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. (Near Twenty-third street)

Chats with Young Folks.

CONDUCTED BY L. NATHANIEL WERNEFIELD.

Answers to puzzles, &c., in JOURNAL No. 67:
No. 1.—Soft words are hard arguments.
No. 2.—

PIT
AGREE
DIVERSE
ESSENTIAL.

No. 3.—Liberty.
No. 4.—All is not gold that glitters.
No. 5.—Spare, pare, are, re.
No. 6.—Mat-ri-mo-ny.
Miss Jimima Schofield sent correct answers to all of the above, with the exception of No. 1.
No. 6 was also answered by Sarah J. Farmer, of 414 West Twenty-eighth street. From Grammar School No. 18 we have received answers to all of the problems given on the first page of JOURNAL No. 64.

GYMNASTICS FOR THE BRAIN.

NO. 1.—CHARADE.
My first is where much cash is often spent,
And where, when caught, a thief is always sent;
My second's that for which all men do strive
When they to market go, my whole to drive.
MARIOS.

NO. 2.—CRYPTOGRAPH.
Uhtit si a lavynece nippecl—n thlig
Ehows anseeb erd dieug het nilgiw hirt;
A xidie aart—a oltreps nercalt uns
In het diman veeah—genbualchne nad
eno. SPARKLE.

NO. 3.—ARITHMETICAL PUZZLE.
A boy requested a farmer to permit him to go into his orchard to pick some apples. The farmer gave him permission, provided that, in coming out, he left at the first gate half the number he had gathered and half an apple more, half of the remainder and half an apple at the second gate, and the same at the third. When he passed through the third gate he had one whole apple remaining, and had not cut any. How many apples did he gather?

NO. 4.—SQUARE WORD.
1. A cape on the coast of South America.
2. One of the United States. 3. A tumult.
4. To mark. S. W.

NO. 5.—RIDDLE.
Thou art easily marked, yet hard to erase;
Thou hast neither body, nor limbs, nor face;
Thou hast often been felt, yet never was seen,
Though thou hast been with us, wherever we've been!

NO. 6.—PUZZLE.
500, a vowel
And one hundred join;
It's becoming to all,
And that you must own.
HUGH MOROUS.

A BOY'S ADVICE TO OLD MEN.
I cannot pick up a newspaper without "Advice to Boys" staring me in the face. Old men write it, I suppose. Nobody else is capable of giving advice to boys, of course not! They know all about us, they do, 'cause they've been there. Advice is a good thing to have, no doubt, and no family should be without it, but a feller don't want to be crammed with it all the time, to the exclusion of all other diet. Now old men need advice occasionally, but in looking through the newspapers I don't see that they get it. So I just thought I would write a little "Advice to Old Men" myself, if I am not presuming too much.

In the first place, you old chaps ought to get over telling how much smarter boys were when you were boys than boys are now. You believe it yourselves, of course, 'cause you've told it so many times; but we boys can't see it. We have a notion that boys are boys, pretty much the world over, and one generation of them don't lay over another generation to any alarming extent.

Only let you tell it, and you could out-run, out-jump, out-reckle and out anything else the rising generation of to-day, when you were a boy. Grandfather, who has got the gout and half a dozen different kinds of rheumatism, is always saying that, I heard them sing the other day, "I would I were a boy again." I would be, too. If I could not beat him running, I don't want a cent.

I wouldn't go so far as to say, "Parents obey your children," but I would suggest to fathers that they give us a hearing occasionally, in matters in which we are the ones most interested. Don't make us go and slide down the hill when we want to skate, and don't try to make preachers of us when we much prefer to run a saw-mill. This is figurative, but I guess you know what I mean.

After giving us boys sage advice about our conduct, and how to behave, you old men ought to be careful how you get to relating your boyish scrapes to each other, and laughing over them before we are out of earshot. The other day grandfather read me a long letter about the rights of propriety, temperance and Sabbath-breaking. That night an old covey of his came to visit him, and they had a glass of punch together. They thought I was asleep on the sofa, and the way they were about the fun they had when they were boys together! They told all about robbing Captain Lyman's melon patch, and it turned out it was a Sabbath night, too. When I went to bed they were taking their third glass of punch, and I don't know how many more they had after that. I

know grandfather's rheumatism was a great deal worse the next day, and he complained about his liver. Old men ought to be careful about taking too much punch.

I have noticed that old men hate to give up that they can't stand as much as they used to, or as young men can. They get mad if a feller like me hints the truth. But what's the use of fooling yourselves? We've all got to play out some day, and when a man feels he is losing his grip, why not come down and acknowledge the corn? Now, in the above remarks I don't mean any disrespect. I like old men in their place, but don't want much of their advice. Give the boys a chance.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

This University, located at Urbana, Champaign County, Illinois, was founded under a law of Congress, and is under the control and patronage of the State. It has a liberal endowment, and is economically developed to the full capacity of its current income; besides, the State has aided it by appropriations, and the county in which it is located, by donations. It was opened for the admission of students four years ago. There were seventy-seven students the first term, and the number has steadily increased, until in the present year 375 students are in attendance. Women were admitted to the University in the autumn of 1870, and there have been during this year some forty-three in attendance.

The University is divided into five colleges, each of which comprises one or more schools.

The College of Agriculture contains the School of Agriculture and the School of Horticulture. This college aims to carry out one of the leading ideas of the law of endowment, to teach all the studies relating to these arts. There are 600 acres of fine farming land under this department, well stocked, and in a fine condition to practically illustrate all the truths learned in the classroom. This college deservedly takes first rank in the University, both for its importance and completeness of work.

The College of Engineering comprises Schools of Mechanical Engineering, of Civil Engineering, of Mining Engineering, and of Architectural Engineering. The School of Mechanical Engineering takes the lead in this College. The instruction, while severely scientific, is also severely practical, and aims at a thorough understanding and mastery of all the mechanical principles and devices. Shop practice is required as a regular study of the course; and for this purpose a building 128 feet long and 80 feet wide has been erected and furnished with a full set of the best machinery. Over \$30,000 has been carefully expended to develop the practical side of this school, and the University is prepared to give, and probably does give at present, better instruction in Mechanical Engineering than any other University in this country.

Although the School of Mechanical Engineering occupies the first place in this college, the other schools are by no means neglected, but are at once thoroughly practical and scientific.

The College of Chemistry aims to fit men for all callings where this science is needed: chemists, pharmacists and metallurgists; also in its application to the arts of electrotyping, photography, &c. The college has a laboratory well fitted up, and about \$8,000 worth of apparatus and furniture.

The College of Natural History is intended to fit persons for practical geologists, collectors and curators of cabinets and museums, and for superintending scientific explorations and surveys.

The College of Literature, Science and Art, embraces schools in the different languages, in commerce and in military science. The course in this college is quite similar to the classical course in any full college.

The University asks no fee for tuition; the only payments required after matriculation are the incidental fees of \$2.50 each term.

The law establishing the institution requires that all male students shall have military drill; and to aid in this, a fine drill hall was built having a clear floor 60 by 125 feet. This room is large enough to permit two companies to maneuver in conjunction. The qualifications required for admission are: first, a good understanding of all the branches of learning taught in the common schools. Students possessing the qualifications required are admitted from any State or country; and perfect liberty in the choice of studies is permitted unless it seriously interferes with the general good.

One admirable feature of the institution is that, in all matters of order and decency, the students govern themselves, having a thoroughly organized and successfully working government for that purpose.

Among the features of the University that are most attractive to the visitor, and of great value to the student, are a library of nearly 8,000 volumes, open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. every school day; a museum of natural history and one of mechanics; a large green-house well stocked with choice plants; and the large ornamental grounds rapidly growing into great beauty.

SOMETHING ABOUT HORSES.

The wonderful trotting feat of Mr. Robert Bonner's four-year-old colt, Starle, upon the morning of Wednesday, May 1, caused us to seek the stable of the trotting prodigy to have a look at him. As Mr. Bonner's stable is one of the "institutions" of New York, of course he cannot greatly

complain at the rush of sight-seers thereto, for the fame of Dexter has spread throughout the world, and therefore all lovers of horse flesh are anxious to behold the "King of the Turf." Kindly allowed permission by Mr. Bonner, we sought the stable in Fifty-fifth street, and with great interest commenced an examination of the structure and its inhabitants. The stable is a handsome building, eighty feet in length, two stories high, well ventilated and roomy; the first part, one-third, is taken up as a carriage house, and here we observed several light trotting buggies, gigs and wagons. The interior is handsomely finished in oak and black walnut, and supplied with every convenience necessary for the training and care of such valuable equines.

Then come the stalls, ten in number, and five on each side. These are all ten feet square, and furnished in every particular for the comfort of the horses, which have constantly the devoted attention of three grooms.

In the first stall to the right is old Princess, now twenty-five years of age, and the noble mare that trotted with Flora Temple some ten years ago. The Princess looks well and happy over the laurels she has won.

The second stall is the home of Starle, the colt which on May 1 made the unprecedented time—except by Dexter—in a horse of his age, of a mile, over a heavy track, and to a road wagon, in 2:34. Starle is a blood bay, four years and eleven months old, and judging from his performances so far, is destined to startle the world by equaling, if not surpassing, the marvelous work of Dexter.

The third stall contains Lantern, who, it will be remembered, trotted against Ethan Allen some years ago. Lantern is now twenty years old.

Then comes the white mare Peerless, now over twenty years old, but still capable of throwing the dust into the eyes of many younger horses bearing records.

The fifth stall is occupied by the fastest trotting horse in the world—Dexter. We thought, as we looked upon his beautiful physique, and gazed into his clear eyes, that there was a shade of anxiety resting there as he listened to Mr. Bonner telling us that Starle had, without a break, made his mile in 2:34. Dexter seemed to be calculating that, as Mr. Bonner paid \$38,000 for him, and \$20,000 for his youthful rival, Starle, would he, in a few more years, be worth \$13,000 more than that rival? Dexter's time, really 2:16 without a break, is too well known to need comment here.

In the sixth stall stands "Pocahontas," the handsomest mare we ever saw, with long sweeping black mane and tail, delicate ears, intelligent face and superb physique.

"Mambrino Bertie" occupies the seventh stall, and his mile is 2:41, when only two years old, is well known. "Mambrino Bertie" is a dark brown, well-formed Kentucky colt of four years of age.

A light bay, seven years of age, and known as "Joe Elliott," stands in the eighth stall. "Joe" has made his mile in 2:18 1/2.

Bruno, a dark brown horse, ten years old, who made his half-mile under the saddle in 1 minute, 5 1/2 seconds, occupies the ninth stall.

The tenth stall was vacant altogether.

Mr. Bonner has occasion to be proud of his stable of trotting "stars," for no more famous horses are owned by any one personage in the world, nor is there a more successful literary paper extant than his New York Ledger—Our Society.

Wise and Otherwise.

A visit must be returned in like manner, even though no intimacy is intended.

Whispering in company is always offensive and often for the reason that persons present suspect that they are the object of it.

Before you bow to a lady in the street, permit her to decide whether you may do so or not, by at least a look of recognition.

There is a certain softness of manner which, in either man or woman, adds a charm that almost entirely compensates for lack of beauty.

When your companion bows to a lady, you should do so also. When a gentleman bows to a lady in your company, always bow to him in return.

A smiling countenance is pleasant, but excess of laughter should be avoided, especially when it is possible for any one to suppose himself derided by it.

Monday's child is fair of face,
Tuesday's child is full of grace;
Wednesday's child has fairer weather,
Thursday's child has fairer living;
Friday's child is loving and giving,
Saturday's child works hard for his living;
But the child that is born on the Sabbath day
Is blithe and bonny, good and gay.

Of the famous men of England now living who were formerly schoolmasters, are the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was master of Rugby; the Bishop of London, who was master of Islington School, and the Bishop of Lincoln, who was master of Harrow.

It is to wine-drinking, says an examiner of musty records, that we owe the origin of the kiss. After Mithras caught his wife sucking his breast through the bung-hole of a barrel with a straw, the husbands to kiss the lips of their wives, that they might discover the quality of their good ladies' stolen libations; and Cato the elder recommends this plan to the serious attention of all careful "heads of families."

A Little of Everything.

An attached couple—The shells of an oyster.

The school committee of a town in Maine recommends the establishment of a reform school for middle-aged parents.

A lady wrote of her lover, who had become insane, that "he had gone out of his mind, but had never gone out of *Aera*."

"Excuse my gloves" is an unnecessary apology, for the gloves should not be withdrawn to shake hands.

Charles Lamb used to say that he had a great dislike to monkeys, on the principle that "it was not pleasant to look upon one's *poor relations*."

"Oh, my dear, there is a most lovely set, pin, earrings and sleeve-buttons. Do go buy them." "Yes, my dear; mean to go by them as fast as possible."

Schoolmistress (to dull little boy)—"Johnny, I'm ashamed of you; when I was your age I could read twice as well as you can."

Johnny—"Yes'm; but you had a different teacher from what I've got!"

Said a criminal, "I had a good home. It was my street education that ruined me. I used to slip out of the house, and go off with the boys in the street. In the street I learned to lounge, to swear, to smoke and to drink."

"Define the difference in meaning between experimental philosophy and natural philosophy," said a schoolmaster to one of the most forward of his pupils. "Why, sir," replied the boy, "experimental philosophy is our asking you to give us a half-holiday, and natural philosophy is your saying 'Don't you wish you may get it.'"

The mother of Tommy, a little fellow who had been sent to school at much too early an age, was very proud of his acquirements, and liked to exhibit his learning before company. One day, when some visitors were in the parlor, Tommy was asked how the earth was divided.

"By earthquakes," said Tommy, very promptly.

An Irishman, who let himself to a farmer, said, while selling his services, that he could hold a plow, and do all other kinds of farm work. He was taken to the field, and told to hold the plow. The horses started, and he showed his incapacity to control the instrument. "Did you not tell me you could hold the plow?" said the enraged farmer.

"And sure I did," said Paddy; "and I can hold it, if you'll unbatch them two horses that are trying to take it away from me."

A baby girl knelt down to pray
My love, the mother said,
My love, why do you ever say,
Give us our daily bread?
We ask for it a week or more!
The baby bent her head
In thoughtful mood toward the floor;
"We want it fresh," she said.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The following is the programme and information for the summer examination of the College of the City of New York:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, May 1, 1872.
I. The Regulations of all the Classes will terminate on Friday, May 31, at 3 p. m. The Candidates for admission will assemble in the Chemical Lecture-Room, to receive their tickets at 10 a. m. on Monday, June 3. The following Tutor will take entire charge of this duty: Messrs. Fabregue, Wolff, Knox, Morrison and Strickland. The questions prepared for the examination of these Candidates will be handed in to the President by 11 a. m. on the 10th of May. The President's decision to prepare these questions will be notified by the President. On Monday morning, June 3, at 8 a. m. the Candidates for admission will assemble in the College Chapel, the Drawing Room, Nos. 12, 21, 22 and the Introductory Chapel. The following numbers are assigned to each room: Introductory Chapel, Nos. 1 to 124 inclusive; Room 12, Nos. 125 to 166 inclusive; Room 21, Nos. 167 to 234 inclusive; Room 22, Nos. 235 to 264 inclusive; College Chapel, Nos. 265 to 284 inclusive. On Monday, June 3, the candidates will be examined in Spelling, Arithmetic, Grammar and Reading. In spelling, from 8 a. m. to 9:30 a. m.; in Arithmetic, from 9:30 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.; in Grammar, from 10:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m. The proficiency in writing will be determined by the President. The Candidates' papers on History and the results of the results of these examinations must be handed to the President's Secretary before 12 p. m. on Tuesday, June 4. The examination will be continued, and the subjects will be taken up in the following order: History and Spelling; Introductory Chapel, Room 12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

II. The French Prize Translation will take place on Tuesday, June 18, from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. under the supervision of Mr. Fabregue.

III. The Examination of the Candidates for the Clifton Medal will take place on Monday, June 17, at 9 a. m. under the supervision of Mr. Tisdall.

SCHOOL BELLS.

THE MENEELY BELL

FOUNDRY.

Established in 1886.

Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, etc., of which more have been made at this establishment than at all the other foundries in the country combined. All bells warranted. An illustrated catalogue sent free upon application to E. A. & G. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

"BLEES"



LOCK-STITCH

FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE

Challenge the world in perfection of work, strength and beauty of stitch, durability of construction and rapidity of motion.

Call and examine, and for agencies and circulars apply at principal office.

"VICTOR"



The Sewing-machine PAR EXCELLENCE,

CHIEFLY FOR EITHER FAMILY OR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

OFFICE, 883 BROADWAY, above Seventeenth St. Agents wanted.

MANHATTAN Improved Silent Family Sewing Machine.



Best known for all grades of Family Work and Embroidering.

591 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

C. A. MEINCKE & CO.,

Stationery, Wedding-Cards, Invitations, etc.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

C. A. MEINCKE, 82 Pine Street, N. Y.

LADIES' RUBBER GOODS, KOKYETTES THAT

can be obtained elsewhere.

GOODYEAR'S RUBBER CO., 710 Broadway, N. Y.

Kendall's Spanish Annihilator.

The only remedy that will permanently banish all kinds of vermin, Bunches, Water-bugs, Bed-bugs, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Flies, etc., and GUARANTEED to keep them out for ONE YEAR AT LEAST, or NO PAY, as thousands of testimonials will prove. Contracts taken for cleaning ships, hotels and private dwellings.

NEW YORK: St. James Hotel, Coleman House, Westmaster Hotel, Brevoort House, Tremont House, Grand Central Hotel, WHOLESALE AGENTS, 600 CANAL STREET.

BASE BALLS.

J. Ryan & Co., Manufacturers of base balls and baseballs, 120 Fulton Street, New York.

The Ryan Regulation Base Ball has been adopted by all professional and junior clubs throughout the country. The cheapest sporting equipment in the city.

LADIES' ATMOSPHERIC FORMS. CAN BE REFINISHED to any size. Give grace to the figure. Send to any address upon receipt of 50 cents. Call or address MRS. G. W. WOOD, 710 Broadway, N. Y.

Fashions for Summer.



DOLLY VARDEN POLONAISE

is the charming novelty of the season, and becomes the decided favorite of all who see it when Dolly Varden goods—much in vogue—or any kind of wash material is used.

By substituting the lappels at the side and back and loosening the belt it becomes a plain Polonaise, without pleat or gather; by readjusting again it is transformed into an elegant, tight-fitting Polonaise. As this change can be made in less than THREE MINUTES, and as it requires only six yards of yard-wide goods, it is easy to see why it is so highly honored. All sizes. Price of pattern, including a CLOTH MODEL, which shows exactly how to make and put it together and how it will look when finished, ONE DOLLAR.

SPECIAL OFFER.

To any person who will cut this advertisement out and include it with ONE DOLLAR to us before the 1st day of June next, we will mail to them this pattern with the Cloth Model, and will send them

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar

FOR ONE YEAR FREE:

Now is the time to subscribe for the BEST FASHION MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD and ONLY FASHION PUBLICATION that imports and furnishes patterns of them. We give a CLOTH MODEL with every pattern. Our regular subscription price for the BAZAAR is

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

We give every subscriber patterns of their own selection FREE to the value of HALF A DOLLAR. Single copies mailed for 25 cents.

If you wish something RARE in summer styles, send stamp for "SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED SPECIAL."

A. BURDETTE SMITH,

914 Broadway, New York.

DRESSMAKING AND PATTERN ROOMS.

MISS J. S. STARKING, 35 Sixth Avenue, Between 23d and 24th streets, Late of Le Bon Ton office. TAILORS SYSTEM TAUGHT.

Mrs. Miller's Emporium of Fashions and Showrooms, Opposite A. T. Stewart's, 777 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. MILLER begs to inform her customers, ladies and dressmakers, that she has the most reliable and choice selection of Fashionable Imported Trimmings and Plain Patterns in the country, exactly and accurately cut, warranted to fit perfectly. Many years of experience enables me to defy competition.

S. B.—Dressmaking in all its branches.

MRS. JOYCE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in DOMESTIC AND FRENCH COTTON CORSETS, SHOULDER BRACES, BANDAGES, SUPPORTERS AND BELT EXPANDERS.

No. 1286 BROADWAY, bet. 53d and 54th sts., and 233 SIXTH AV., between 15th and 16th sts., New York.

Six, Cotton, Linen and Cotton Corsets made to order at short notice. All cases pass the door.

P. S.—The Sixth Avenue store will be closed for repairs until May 1 next.

THE BRISTOL

Clothes Washer.

This MACHINE combines cheapness, durability, simplicity and great effectiveness.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Agents wanted everywhere for the Bristol Washer and the "perfected" Self-Adjusting.

EUREKA CLOTHES WRINGER.

Price of Tub and Washer, \$7; Wringer, \$7.50.

Address Bristol Washing Machine Co., 82 Park Place, New York.

CHAS. LA COUR & CO'S

Popular Hair Store,

No. 423 Sixth Avenue,

bet. 25th and 26th sts., New York.

We guarantee first quality of Hair, and sell cheaper than elsewhere in the city.

Ladies' Hairdressing done in all the latest styles.

PATENT MANIPULATOR. Two to twenty copies written simultaneously and distinctly. This paper is a great labor-saving improvement, and invaluable to merchants, lawyers, writers for the press, etc. Sold by NEW YORK NEWS ASSOCIATION, 119 Nassau Street, Room 1.

MEDICAL.



DR. DEMONICO

LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL

A MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA,

RAISING OF BLOOD, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA,

IN FACT, ALL DISORDERS LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

The effects to be looked for by taking the SYRUP PECTORAL, are a soothing and controlling influence over any cough, promoting sleep, allaying the dry tickling sensation in the throat, creating a healthy secretion or expectoration, increasing the intervals between the paroxysms of coughing, invigorating the whole system, curing the cough, and bequeathing to posterity one of its greatest blessings—sound lungs; thereby insuring immunity from Consumption.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

BATES & CO. PROP'RS, 425 CANAL ST. NEW-YORK.

A. A. CONSTANTINE'S

Persian Healing or Pine Tar Soap.

Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine Tar Soap. Patented March 19, 1897." No other is genuine.

For the Toilet, Bath, and Nursery this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, removes all dandruff, keeps the hair soft and silky and prevents it from falling out, and is "the best Hair Restorer in use."

It cures chapped hands, pimples, salt rheum, frost-bitten feet, burns, all diseases of the scalp and skin, tumors of the head, and is a good SHAMPOO SOAP. This Soap has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in this city, and throughout the country. It is used exclusively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all dealers. One Special Agent wanted in each town.

A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO., 43 Ann Street, New York City.

Dr. WOOD'S

LIVER REGULATOR.

For the Permanent Cure of the most Hopeless Cases of Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chills and Fever, Disordered Digestion, Flatulency and Acidity with sour Belchings of Wind & Gas from the Stomach, Sick Headache, CONSTIPATION, Nervous & General DEBILITY.

Prepared by Dr. WOOD, at the Botanic Dispensary, 243 Grand St., New York.

Sold in all parts of the world, by all Druggists in town or city.

MILLEN'S TANSY BITTERS.

These celebrated bitters are prepared from one of the most beneficial herbs known, and as a medicine for family use cannot be excelled. Being a gentle stimulant, they are a most valuable remedy for all complaints arising from a disordered state of the kidneys and organs connected therewith, and are therefore not unequal as a curative in all affections peculiar to females. They are most potent in regulating the secretions, changing the constituents of the fluids and restoring health and vigor to the debilitated functions. Also cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pyrosis, Gout and Sick Headache, besides being a never-failing Appetizer.

Manufactured by the Proprietor, William Millett, and put up in a superior style for family use, and sold at the low price of \$1.00 and 50 cents per bottle; forwarded by express on C. O. D. to any accessible place, sold by all druggists. Depot, 18 Blocker street, near Bowery.

THE NEW YORK NEWS ASSOCIATION FURNISHES all the local and suburban news to the New York city and suburban papers, and has a bureau for advertising in all the papers in the United States and Canada, at the lowest rates. Apply to GEO. H. STOUT, Manager, 119 and 121 Nassau Street, Rooms 1 and 2, New York.

JOB PRINTING.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK and job printing executed in the best style at the office of the New York News Association, 119 and 121 Nassau Street. Special attention paid to the printing of programmes, circulars, catalogues, bills and letter and note heads, cards, pamphlets, handbills, posters, or anything else in the printing line that may be required by school officers, teachers and scholars. All work executed with promptness and at the lowest terms.

A GENTLEMAN CONNECTED WITH THIS JOURNAL desires a quiet boarding place near the city. Address R. New York School Journal, 119 Nassau Street.

The Weed "Family Favorite" SEWING MACHINE

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE FOR UNIVERSAL PURPOSES.

Sold on Monthly Payments.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

INSTRUCTION FREE.



LOCK STITCH, SHUTTLE, STRAIGHT-NEEDLE.

Sews Lace to Leather. Executes Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Quilting, Braiding, Binding, Cording, Hem-Stitching, Patching, Fringing, Frizzling, Piping, Tubing, Embroidering, Gathering, Puffing, Gathering and Sewing at the same time.

SALESROOMS:

613 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 459 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

Parties Purchasing will please mention this Advertisement.

INSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON IRVING ACADEMY, 40 East 14th St., opposite Lincoln Monument. Instruction given in Belles Lettres, Education, Languages, Object Teaching, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Bookkeeping and private lessons in Walking and Dancing; also, in Wax Flowers, Fine Arts and Penmanship. Hours: From 8 until 12 A. M., from 1 until 3, and from 7 until 9 P. M. References: Hon. H. M. Grinnell, Rt. Rev. Bishop Southgate and the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association; Hon. W. A. Hayward, Hon. W. W. Peck, Hon. F. C. Wright, Hon. J. W. Mitchell and Hon. Samuel J. Glasser. Terms moderate. Particular attention given to the training of school children. E. B.—Stammering cured free of charge to pupils. Signora Bishop offers to instruct gratis, six girls belonging to families who have suffered by the Chicago fire, and ten belonging to families who have suffered by the Westfield disaster. SIGNORA S. C. FLETCHER BISHOP, Principal.

The New York Conservatory of Music

Has removed from Broadway to No. 5 East 14th St., near Fifth Av., Next Door to Colmonester's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH, 102, 104 and 106 Court St., near State.

CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING in all branches of Music and Modern Languages. Also PRIVATE LESSONS DAY AND EVENING. Students for any branch may begin at any time, the terms commencing from date of entrance.

AGRANONTE'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 52 Fifth Avenue, Corner of 14th St. (Rooms Nos. 12 and 14), New York

M. HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, No. 12 Union Square, 4th Avenue.

Teachers Instruction, Piano, Violin, Organ. Orchestral Instruments, Vocal and Harmony. Terms, \$10, \$15, \$20.

Caligraphic Artist.

HENRY S. DENISON, 131 BROADWAY, Between 25th and 27th streets, Up Stairs, Room 1

Ornamental Lettering, Engraving Resolutions, Certificates, Diplomas, Family Records and Bibles, Envelopes Addressed. Confidential letters written and composed (strictly private). Artists' Tablets lettered and on hand. Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved and printed.

TEACHERS WANTED for English, French, German, Classics, Painting and Music, to introduce to Families, Schools and Seminars, throughout the country. Send for MUTUAL PLAN. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New York.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE (ESTAB'D 1849), 68 Bowery, cor. Canal. Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Higher Math., Grammar, Spelling, French, Latin, German, etc., taught privately day and eve; 34 writing lessons \$2.50. Ladies taught Bookkeeping and Correspondence.

A T THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute. Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, French and German. Ladies' Department Day and Eve. Telegraphy taught practically. Demand for Operators.

To Bookbuyers, Scholars and Amateurs The fullest Biographical Record of New Books, American and Foreign, Periodicals, Music, Works of Art, &c.,

together with general Literary and Scientific Information, Contents of Periodicals, Descriptions of Novels of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Scientific and Musical Instruments, New Inventions, Patents, etc., and miscellaneous literary and trade matter, will be found in the

Publishers and Stationers' Weekly Trade Circular, with which is incorporated the

AMERICAN LITERARY GAZETTE AND PUBLISHERS' CIRCULAR, Established in 1852.

NOW READY.

The American Catalogue of Books. Published in the United States during 1871, with one, price and publishers' names, and a classified Index of Subjects.

One vol., Roy. 8vo. Price, \$1.50. Sent post-paid, on receipt of price.

F. F. LITFOLD, Publisher, 710 Broadway, New York.

The Highest Cash Price Paid FOR

Paper Makers' Stock, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

J. TUCKER, 24 ANN STREET, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MICHAEL FALHKEE,

Locksmith and Bellhanger, AND MANUFACTURER OF BRONZED AND PLATED GOODS, FOR BUILDERS.

Sole Patentee of the NEW HINGE BUTT, which allows no Screws to be seen. No. 103 EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET, (One door west of Third Avenue.) NEW YORK CITY.

E. J. ANNIN, Manufacturer of Flags and Banners, 140 FULTON STREET, NEAR BROADWAY. (Established 1847.) NEW YORK. Silk, Bunting and Mullen Flags, Staffs, Eagles, Spears, Balls, Poles, etc., etc., always on hand.

PIANOS. DECKER & BROTHERS' FULL IRON PLATE PIANO-FORTES, WITH AGRAPPE ARRANGEMENTS, 56 ELDER STREET, One Block East from Broadway, New York. ESTABLISHED 1854.

R. R.—We do not advertise any patent hangers for the purpose of blinding the Public, neither have we any connection with any house of the same name established at a more recent date.

No. 1. 7 Octaves—Large round corners, carved legs and carved legs. 250

No. 2. 7 Octaves—Large round corners, serpentine bottom, carved legs. 275

No. 3. 7 Octaves—Large round corners, serpentine bottom, carved legs. 250

No. 4. 7 Octaves—Four round corners, back same as front, molding on body of case, serpentine bottom, with carved legs. 250

No. 5. 7 Octaves—Large round corners, extra heavy molding on body of case, richest style of legs and extra carved legs. 300

All Decker & Brothers' instruments have their full iron plate with patent agrappe arrangements, leveled tops, iron front on keys, and braced bodies. Every instrument is warranted for five years from date of sale. Terms easy. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

CHARLES H. BURKE, 110 Broadway, ENGLISH PICTURE MATS, PASSE-PARTOUTS, For Drawings, Photos, Prints, etc., 55 ELDER STREET, Between Broadway and Bowery, NEW YORK CITY.

GLAZIER LIBRARY, No. 47 University Place, AND 33, 35 & 37 West 11th Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Annual Subscribers.....\$5.00 Semi-Annual.....3.00 Quarterly.....2.00 Monthly.....1.00 Daily.....0.05

The above subscription entitles all members to one complete work at a time, whether in one volume or more.

Any book called for and not in catalogue will be secured, if possible, and furnished at the earliest convenience.

ALL NEW BOOKS ADDED AS SOON AS PUBLISHED.

It is our aim to make the GLAZIER LIBRARY, in point of magnitude and the variety of its works second to none.

The volumes have nearly all been selected with great care by Captain Willard Glazier, whose writings are well and favorably known to the metropolitan public, and in whose name the library is founded.

H. H. FERGUSON & COMPANY, Publishers and Proprietors, JAMES WALKER, Librarian.

Important Information.

W. A. HAYWARD'S, 210 BROADWAY, Corner Fulton street.

Can be found School Bibles and Medals, Eastern Star, Daughters of Rebekah, Masonic, Odd-Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Temperance and Society Pins and Chains for every known order. Also, Brooches and Bar Rings, Brooches, Plaster Rings, Lockets, Chains, Studs and Buttons; together with everything in the Jewelry line.

HAIR MANUFACTURED INTO ANY DESIRED ARTICLE. Designs can be seen by calling. PRESENTATION JEWELRY. Or Jewelry of any description made to order.

Guyot's Geographies.

USED IN THE
Public Schools of New York
City.

In all the Normal Schools of the State of New
York, and also in the following important
Cities:

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cincinnati, O.
Newark, N. J.
New Orleans, La.
Cleveland, O.
Rochester, N. Y.
Albany, N. Y.
Cambridge, Mass.
Columbus, O.
Indianapolis, Ind.

COOLEY'S

Elements of Natural Philosophy,

Used almost exclusively in the Public Schools
of New York City.

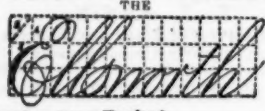
This new, handsomely illustrated Text-Book has
had a most unusual success from teachers and will
be very largely used in the schools of the country now
desiring a elementary class-book in Natural Philo-
sophy.

Descriptive Catalogues and Special Circulars in
regard to all of our School Text-Books, Teachers' Re-
ference Library Books and Selected Miscellaneous
Literature, sent to the needs of teachers, may always be
had on application.

Correspondence of teachers, and personal visit-
ation is exceedingly welcome to us always and is
most cordially invited.

SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
654 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

HAVE YOU TRIED



Tracing Copy Books? Revised Copy Books?
Pens, No. 1, 2, 3?

These are all Practical Works on Practical
Subjects by a Practical Teacher, and are
adopted and on the List of Supplies of the New
York Board of Public Instruction for 1873.

H. W. ELISWORTH & CO.,
750 Broadway, New York.

SILICATE
SPELLING
LEAF
SLATE.

N. Y. Silicate Book Slate Co., 121 Fulton St., N. Y.

Freeman & Burr,
Clothing Warehouses,

135 and 140 Fulton St., New York.

THE IMMENSE STOCK, both of goods
in the piece and the same made up for immediate
wear, embraces all the most desirable styles and
fabrics manufactured, in quantities and colorings
adapted to the requirements of all.

Facilities for fine Custom Work unequalled. Any
garment made to measure at a few hours' notice.

SPRING SUITS, \$10, \$15.
SPRING SUITS, \$20, \$25.
SPRING SUITS, \$30, \$35.
SPRING SUITS, \$40, \$50.

SPRING OVERCOATS, \$8, \$10.
SPRING OVERCOATS, \$12, \$15.
SPRING OVERCOATS, \$18, \$20.
SPRING OVERCOATS, \$25, \$30.

BOYS' SUITS, \$5, \$8
BOYS' SUITS, \$10, \$12.
BOYS' SUITS, \$15, \$18.
BOYS' SUITS, \$20, \$25.

ORDERS FREEMAN & BURR'S
NEW SYSTEM FOR SELF-
MEASURE, of which thousands avail
themselves, enables parties in all
parts of the country to order direct
from them, with the certainty of re-
ceiving the most PERFECT FIT at
tainable.

RULES FOR SELF MEASURE. SAM-
ples of Goods, Price-List and Fashion Sheet
sent FREE on application.

Liberal discount to clergymen.

1860 TO 1872.

R. A. OLMSTEAD,

Manufacturer of and dealer in all grades of
Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.,

781 Broadway, near Tenth street, N. Y.
Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s. Entrance at side door
Headquarters for all the novelties.

Originator of the celebrated "FAKIER MUSLIN
FRONT HOOP SKIRTS," and the only manufacturer
of a practical skirt of this kind.

DR. WEBER,

SURGEON CHIROPODIST,
302 BROADWAY.
Cures without the use of Acids, Caustics, or any in-
jurious preparations. Corns, Bunions, In-growing
Nails, inflamed joints, and all affections of the feet
without the slightest pain.

RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Attorney and
Counselor and Notary Public, Supreme Court,
Chancery, New Court-house, Residence, 49 Second
STREET.

GUARDIAN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Office, No. 251 Broadway

ORGANIZED 1859.

Assets, - - - - - \$2,500,000

Losses and Endowments

Paid, - - - - - \$1,400,000

Cash Premiums. Annual Dividends.

TONTINE SAVINGS PLAN.

ANDREW W. GILL, President
FREDERICK CLAPP, Vice President
LUCIUS MCADAM, Secretary and Actuary
HENRY C. CLENN, Assistant Secretary

DR. H. F. ATWOOD'S

GILBAD BALM FOR THE HAIR,

THE EXCELIOR HAIR TONIC AND DRESSING OF
THE WORLD.

It arrests the falling out of the Hair immediately.
It cures Headache, Neuralgic Pains and Wakefulness.
As a Tonic dressing it is unequalled.

The following certificate is from H. Endemann, Ph.
D., Assistant Chemist to the Board of Health:

H. F. Atwood, M. D.—Sir: I have analyzed your
"Gilbad Balm," and found it to be a strictly vegetable
preparation and free from any poisonous or injurious
substances. Respectfully yours,
H. ENDEMANN, Ph. D.
Price, 50c. Sold by all druggists.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER EIGHTH
AND FOURTEENTH STREETS. Open daily from
10 A. M. to 3 P. M. On Monday, Thursday and Saturday
evenings, from 8 to 9 P. M. Except the Saturday even-
ing of July and August. Six per cent. interest
allowed on all sums from \$5 to \$5,000. Deposits made
on or before the first of any month, will draw inter-
est from that date.

Assets, - - - - - \$7,695,200 1/2
Surplus, - - - - - 215,905 41

SERVANTS

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL SINGER and WHEELER & WILSON SEWING
MACHINES sold on low monthly payments, without
extra charge, and instructions given at home or at
the office.
Also, Families supplied with faithful domestic SER-
VANTS, as usual.

ISAIAH WATTS,

240 Grand street, Second door East of Bowery

PUBLICATIONS

BREWER & TILESTON,

No. 17 MILK STREET,
BOSTON.

Authorized for use and included in List of Supplies for
the Public Schools of the City of New York,
during the year 1873, by the
Board of Education.

Watson's Arithmetics—Primary, In-
tellectual and Practical.

Hillard's Reading-Books.

Hillard's Reading Charts.

Worcester's Dictionaries—Primary,
Elementary and Comprehensive.

Campbell's Concise History of United
States.

Worcester's Spelling Books—Primary
and Comprehensive.

Worcester's Royal Quarto Dictionary.

A full descriptive list of the above text-books may
be obtained on application to the publishers, or to
GEORGE F. PHELPS,
Care of Messrs. J. W. SCHERMEHORN & CO.,
14 Bond Street, New York.

A SPECIALTY.

The Coat Fitting Shirt.

Excelling in FIT, COMFORT and CONVENIENCE.

R. H. HUTCHINSON, Sole Manufacturer,
705 BROADWAY, third door below Ninth street.

All Styles Made to Order promptly.

Illustration of a coat fitting shirt.

AMUSEMENTS

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE GREAT FAMILY RESORT.

CURIOSITIES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
on Exhibition from 2 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The celebrated Bermuda Giant,
MAJOR LANG.

8 feet 1 1/2 inches high, and still growing.

Also, the beautiful Scotch Albino Boy,
ROB ROY MACGREGOR, JR.

with hair as white as snow, and golden features, while
the eyes are of a delicate pink.

TWO PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE-ROOM
DAILY AT 2 AND 5 P. M.

A choice and unexceptionable entertainment given.
Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

OUR

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF SCHOOL MATERIAL,
REPRESENTING
APPARATUS,
BLACK BOARDS,
BOOKS, CHARTS,
GLOBES, MAPS,
GYMNASTIC
APPARATUS, OBJECT
APPARATUS.

Illustration of a school desk.

SCHOOL FURNITURE

of all modern styles, and many other

"ARTICLES FOR EVERY SCHOOL."

Mailed for 10 cts.

J. W. SCHERMEHORN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
14 Bond St., New York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Illustration of a school desk.

Teachers, Teachers, School Committees and those
desiring to purchase furniture will find it to their
advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Twenty-five years experience has given us the ad-
vantage over the many new houses in this line that
are springing up throughout the country. And we
are enabled, by the aid of machinery and the use of
several valuable patents which we control, to offer all
the modern improvements at prices that defy com-
petition.

For particulars and catalogue, address
ROBERT PATON,
25 GROVE STREET,
NEW YORK.

Also manufacturer of
CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL AND LECTURE ROOM
SETTLES.

N. B.—Meeker street and Eighth avenue cars pas-
sing one block of the door.

The Illustrated Guide

OF BEST SCHOOL

DESKS,
APPARATUS,
Philosophical
Chemical, &c.
Union Seetees,

with perfect curved seat and back for Lecture Rooms,
&c. Mailed free by

American School Apparatus Co.,
50 MURRAY STREET, New York.

CARPETS,

BEDDING, FURNITURE, ETC.

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Weekly or monthly payments taken.

J. LYNCH,
304 West Twenty-ninth St., near Eighth Ave.

CARPETS,

FURNITURE,

BEDS, BEDDING, &c.

Payments Taken by the Week
or Month.

TERMS EASY.

KELLY & CO.,
Corner of 25th St. and 6th Av.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FURNITURE

CARPETS and

BEDDING

WILL BE FOUND AT

O'Farrell's Extensive Warerooms,
No. 200 Eighth avenue, cor. Twentieth street, N. Y.

Where those goods are sold at Very Low Prices either
FOR CASH or ON TIME (REBIDING).

To suit purchasers. If preferred, payments can be made
WEEKLY or MONTHLY.

CARPETS

BASSFORD'S

Nonpareil Refrigerators.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

For sale only at the CORNER STORE,

COOPER INSTITUTE BUILDING.

P. S. Every description of House Furnishing Goods
at a Great Reduction.

The Symmetrizer! The Symmetrizer! The Symmetrizer!

HEALTH, BEAUTY AND ECONOMY.

BANNING'S NEWLY INVENTED

Back Support and Shoulder Brace.

WHO SHOULD WEAR IT.

FIRST. All who find it difficult to maintain an elegant bearing.
SECOND. All who, from habit or occupation, are disposed to droop.

THIRD. All who have dull pains and sense of oppression about the Chest; also short
cough on attempting full inspiration.

FOURTH. All who have any tendency to bleed at the Lungs.

FIFTH. All who have sense of twitching pain in Back, with frequent desire to
place both hands on Hips, to lean back and draw a long breath.

SIXTH. All Professional men, Bookkeepers, Accountants, Clerks and others who
are compelled to bend over the desk.

SEVENTH. All persons (either ladies or gentlemen) who operate on Sewing or other
Machines.

EIGHTH. All lax-fibred and fast-growing children, school children especially.
Parents who regard the future symmetry and health of their children will do well to
investigate the merits of the Symmetrizer.

It gives a symmetry to the form, an elasticity to the step and an immunity from
fatigue that nothing else can impart. For sale everywhere; dry-goods and country mer-
chants, fashionable dress-making, tailoring and clothing establishments will be enabled
to supply their customers.

RETAIL PRICE, FIVE DOLLARS.

How to be measured: 1st, Number of inches around the body close under each
arm; 2d, Height of party ordering.

BANNING & CO., 3 Day street,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

The Symmetrizer sent free to any address on receipt of price.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

CABINET ORGANS AND MELODEONS

AT MERRELL'S, (Late Cummings.)

PIANO WAREHOUSES, NO. 8 UNION SQUARE.

A large stock, including Pianos of the best makers, for sale cheap for cash, or to rent. Money paid for
rent applied to purchase. Repairing done well and promptly. Call and examine before deciding elsewhere.

M. M. MERRELL, late Cummings, No. 8 Union Square.

THE STANDARD SERIES OF GEOGRAPHIES.

IN THREE BOOKS.

CORNELL'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY. New edition, with new letter-press, new maps, and new
cuts. Price 16 cents.

CORNELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY. Revised to date. Recent changes in boundaries,
new names, etc., embodied. Map drawing taught. Price \$1.50.

CORNELL'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHIES. A New Book, embracing the most recent discoveries
and theories. Its illustrations numerous and beautiful. Magnificent maps. Price, \$1.50.

These books are thorough, systematic, progressive, practical. Beautiful type, elegant illustrations, re-
liable maps.

These Standard Text-Books are used in the public schools of New York, Baltimore, Charleston, Detroit,
and hundreds of the leading cities of the Union.

They have just been unanimously adopted for exclusive use in the Public Schools of Oswego, N. Y., and
Elmira, N. Y., also, after vigorous competition on the part of rival series, for the Public Schools of Wash-
ington, D. C.

In New England their superiority is unquestioned. They are already used in more than 300 towns in Maine, 55
towns in New Hampshire, and 159 towns in Massachusetts. Their rapid introduction into large towns and
cities is without a parallel in the annals of Educational Literature.

Thirty towns in Connecticut, and twenty-three of the thirty-two towns in Rhode Island, have recently
adopted this series, and other systems are being superseded by "Cornell" in all directions.

All that is asked is that these Geographies be judged solely by their merits.

Correspondence is respectfully invited. All inquiries respecting the works will be promptly and fully
answered. Catalogues sent gratis on application.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
540 and 551 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TRUNK DEPOT,

On the Northeast Corner Forty-Second

Street and Sixth Avenue,

UNDER THE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.

where ladies and gentlemen can supply themselves
with TRUNKS, TRAVELING, SCHOOL AND SHOPPING
BAGS, and every article needed for traveling conve-
nience, at manufacturers' prices. Every article war-
ranted as represented.

REPAIRING SPECIALLY ATTENDED TO.

JOHN KAVANAGH, Proprietor.

Dress Trimmings

IN ALL STYLES MADE TO ORDER.

The most complicated styles, all Colors and Shades,
perfectly matched.

PRIMINGS WOVEN INTO GARMENTS.

SHAWLS AND PARASOLS.

Orders filled promptly, at reasonable prices, at the

FACTORY OF

M. OPPER,

311 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STREETS.

WESTON'S

Photograph and Ferrototype Gallery.

No. 96 Sixth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

Discount made to classes in Public Schools.

No More Musty, Offensive

REFRIGERATORS

HUNT'S EXCELSIOR.

MADE OF GALVANIZED IRON.

No Stuffing of charcoal or sawdust. It is protected by
an air-tight chamber,
the best non-conductor known.
It is cylindrical in form, and
without consuming more
space, will hold as much as
others which occupy double
the space. It has rotary, ad-
justable shelves, affording
unusual facilities for arrang-
ing or removing the dishes.
It is an excellent BAKING
oven, and is not required as a refrigerator.

E. F. STARR, Gen. Agent,
40 CORTLAND ST., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK CITY BASE BALL AND SPORT
ING EXHIBITION. The undersigned being the
largest Manufacturers and Dealers in Base Ball Goods
in the United States, dealers and clubs should con-
sult us before purchasing elsewhere, as over two-
thirds of all the goods sold are of our make and by
some houses are sold at a large advance from our
Catalogue prices, and in some cases sell inferior goods
for our make. To secure ourselves and customers
we hereby offer a Challenge of One Thousand Dollars
to any manufacturer of Base Ball and Sporting Goods
in the United States who will prove that they man-
ufacture as large an assortment, sell cheaper, make
better Goods, or give better satisfaction to cus-
tomers. We have new styles of Uniforms, Spikes,
Bats and Balls, for this season. Our new Illustrated
and Colored Catalogue of Base Ball, Cricket, An-
hery, Fishing Tackle, Yachting and Rowing, Boxing Gloves,
Masks, Fells, Gymnasium, Steam Engines and figures
to attach, and Sporting Goods in General, sent free on
application. Special Discount to Schools and Colleges.
PECK & BRYDGE, 120 Nassau Street, New York.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—One always in at 119 Nassau
street, Room 1.

HAWES PATENT FOUNTAIN PEN.

WATTS TEN HOUSE. Holder fits any pen. By Mail
Nickel, \$1.00; Rubber, \$1.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00; also an-
terior quality Gold Pens, Rubber and Gold Pencils, &c.
Sent required 50c each. Send stamp for Circular.

Geo. F. HAWES, 55 Nassau St., N. Y.

BAKER'S PATENT BOLSTER SPRING BED.

SAVES \$40 in Bot-
ter and Mattress.
Best Steel Springs.
Saves reverse and in-
terchange. Strong,
Elastic, Noiseless and
Durable. Will last a
lifetime. Packs neces-
sary to order. C. O. D.
Retail, \$7, full size.
Address, with inside
measure, 325 and 330
7th Avenue, N. Y.

Illustration of a bolster spring bed.

E. Y. BRECK,

Printer

& Publisher.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, PAMPHLET and MIS-
CELLANEOUS Printing done at short notice, by
first-class workmen.

The privilege of estimating on anything from a
business card to the largest volume is solicited.

OFFICES:

56 Broadway, 159 Front Street, New York.

WM. ARNOLD & CO.,

(Successors to W. T. Bawden)